The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipt sent to individual subscribers.

The People.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscription sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. X, NO. 3 | HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P. | NEW YORK, APRIL 15, 1900. | PRICE 2 CENTS.

BREAKING THE WAY

The Bona Fide Labor Question Preached.

Charles H. Corregan Addresses his Syracuse Fellow Wage Slaves Along the Lines that These Need Education On—The Economic and Political Aspects of Bona Fide Unionism.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 2.—Theoretical questions were given a back seat Sunday afternoon at the Labor Lyceum, and the practical subject of "New and Old Trades Unions" was discussed. The speaker was Charles H. Corregan. The Lyceum had an attendance of a different class of people than are there usually present, a large number being trades unionists. John M. Grady of Metal Polishers' Union was chairman, and in his remarks he paid an eloquent tribute to the Socialist Labor Party, denounced the Republican and Democratic parties as capitalistic, related an anecdote which caused a laugh at the expense of the Prohibitionists, and told how sorry he was that he had ever voted the Republican ticket; and, he said, any trades unionist who voted any other but the Socialist Labor Party ticket is not true to his class.

Charles H. Corregan, in his speech, paid his respects to the labor leader who is always crying, "No politics in the union," but is ready to take a position from the old capitalistic parties on his strength of his office in the trades union. "This labor fakir," he said, "uses the rank and file as commodities and exchanges them for a soft snap at the hands of the capitalists." In dealing with his subject he said in substance:

Serious Difference Between the Merchandise Labor and All Others.

"Capitalism, by introducing into the productive industries mechanical powers equal to the capacity of many millions of men, has made it impossible for the workers to earn their living as independent producers, and has reduced them to absolute dependence upon the few who control these mechanical powers and the factories and the raw materials required for their operation. The skill and muscle of the worker have become entirely valueless unless he can sell them to those who own the means of production. The laborer's producing power has become a commodity, bought and sold in the market, and the wages of labor fall under the law of market prices. When there is a demand for labor the price tends to rise and when there is an excess of labor the price tends to fall.

"There are, however, these differences between the commodity labor and other commodities: First, the worker cannot, like the merchant, put his commodity on the shelf until a better price is offered. He must sell his labor from day to day or starve.

"Second, the capitalist can do in the labor market what the purchaser in any other market cannot do; he can himself create a surplus by introducing machinery, continuing industries and concentrating capital, thereby cheapening the price of labor.

"Third the capitalist can do what the purchaser in no other market can do, he can, by means of the power of state, which he controls, declare every attempt to raise the price of the article he requires a crime and suppress it.

"These three factors are all the direct result of the capitalist system, which strips the worker of all possessions and compels him, under fear of starvation, to sell his labor to the capitalist, which gives the capitalist a monopoly of the means of production and enables him by machinery to replace human labor and overstock the labor market, and which has made the machinery of government an agency of the capitalist class.

Mischievous Degeneration of Pure and Simple Unionism.

"It is the ignoring of these all important facts that marks the old style trades union. By bringing all the available supply of labor into one combination, they expected to be able to dictate the terms of sale and reverse the downward tendency of wages, which is the inevitable fruit of capitalism. Their success in fighting the three great allies of capitalism, hunger, the unemployed and class government, depended entirely, however, upon the growth and development of the industry in which they struggled for success. With small competing employers, who could not prolong the fight long enough to marshal the unemployed or hunger against their rebellious workers, and who did not command the political influence to promptly secure the co-operation of the government, the strike and boycott, the weapons of the old trades union, were oftentimes successful. But today the working class finds arrayed against it solidified capital, organized in trusts, backed by, and owning the government, and the average trades union, instead of continuing an active struggle against capitalism, is confining itself more to the function of sick and death benefit societies, and to attempt to maintain a monopoly of the opportunities of employment for those contributing to such funds. As has been well said of them, pure and simple trades unionism has been outlawed and is reducing itself to 'an ambulance service on the industrial battlefield, taking care of the wounded, burying the dead and stripping itself of all other functions. Thus, if they do not combat capitalism, they at least succeed in hiding a good deal of the ravages of the capitalist system and to that extent relieve capitalist society from the responsibility of caring for its victims.' While there may be a good deal of virtue in that, yet it may be asked whether that is the mission of a labor organization, and whether labor organizations were formed for that purpose.

New Trades Unionism.

"To the New Trades Unionist a serious consideration of the facts that control the condition of labor shows very plainly that no appreciable improvement is possible as long as the capitalists remain in possession of the means of production and exchange, and in control of the powers of government. They must oust the capitalist class from that double seat of power, and therefore they organize, educate and marshal the working class at the polls where the numerical strength of the workers can wring from the hands of the capitalist the public powers which they now abuse to maintain their control over production, to continue their exploitation of the people and to suppress every effort of their victims for more tolerable conditions. Controlling these public powers, the workers can put an end to the capitalist system, give over the means of production to the collective ownership and operation by the people, and therewith secure full justice for labor, the only lasting betterment of its condition that is possible.

"The old trades union can only arm and marshal the workers for a desperate trial of endurance, the new trades union can get rid of the capitalist altogether. The former helps the worker to resist the enemy; the latter destroys him."

Round One for Seattle.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 6—We have just given the Seattle public an exhibition of the workings of the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

Last night a policeman arrested Comrade Kennedy in the street. We were holding our regular street meeting and the officer claimed we were obstructing the sidewalk. As soon as Comrade Kennedy was arrested, Comrade Griffiths got up on the box; Kennedy was at once released and then got up and called the attention of the crowd to this instance of capitalist "justice," and said "the Socialist Labor Party will continue to hold these meetings as long as the existence of the capitalist class and wage slavery lasts. Until the working class conquers political power we will maintain the right of free speech in spite of jails, insults, and persecution." He was again arrested and taken to the police station. Comrade Dalton at once got up and called on the workingmen present to be on hand at the trial and see how far our rulers dare go in violating the supreme law of the land—the Constitution. The crowd answered with cheers for the Socialist Labor Party.

No Yielding.

A charge of obstructing the street was preferred against Comrade Kennedy and the captain told him he would release him on his own recognizance if he would promise to not repeat the offence. Kennedy told him it was too late then to continue the meeting, as we were about through when the officer came, but that he would promise TO REPEAT THE OFFENSE the next night at the same place and time. He was released.

The Trial.

When the case was called in police court, standing room was at a premium. Comrade Dalton appeared as counsel for Comrade Kennedy and defended the case on the grounds that the Socialist Labor Party was a political party and its speakers had a right to hold public meetings on the streets; that it was the duty of policemen to keep the sidewalks clear and that Kennedy was not on the sidewalk and could not obstruct it. The prosecution called two police officers; the first testified that the sidewalk was obstructed and that Kennedy was in the middle of the street, but was the "cause;" besides Kennedy "used defiant language concerning policemen and mayors." The second officer had not seen Kennedy at all. The defense called their witnesses—not Socialist Labor Party members—who, one after another stated that Kennedy did not obstruct, etc. Then the prosecution and the judge threw up both hands and called the trial off. Really did not want to discriminate; conceded the right of the Socialist Labor Party to be as strong as the other parties, but intimated that the city could pass an ordinance stopping every political street meeting. (No, dear reader, Seattle is not in Timbuctoo, and her City Council will learn it the day they legislate according to the above idea (?) of law.)

The Buzz-Saw Whirrs.

The judge called Comrade Kennedy up and asked him what he meant by the remark which offended the officer. Comrade Kennedy used the occasion to do propaganda and explained to the court room the position of the Socialist Labor Party. You could hear the buzz-saw whirr as this Irishman said: "We stand on our constitutional right to free speech; we are organizing the working class for a peaceful revolution; we obey the law of the land to-day, and when we change that law we will see to it that it is obeyed."

Case dismissed. Round 1 for Section Seattle. The judge stated that he had attended our street meetings—which shows his good taste. The prosecuting attorney, out of the goodness of his heart, suggested that we select a quiet street, but I am inclined to think that he saw the humor of sending a Socialist to talk on a quiet street, for he smoled a smile to himself.

We need the streets, hence we use 'em. We are running two propaganda meetings in halls Sunday nights, but we are after the man on the street.

Great preparations are in progress in Congress for a thoroughly confusing Presidential campaign. The tax question is being shoved forward. And both old parties are getting things in trim to pose as the benefactors of the working class, whose burden of taxation they are dying to relieve.

The "reform" and all other bogus labor parties will find all their thunder stolen.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

COLORADO'S FIELD.

Break-Up of the Old, Rise of the New Labor Movement.

A Sketch that Traces the Course of Corrupt Labor Politics, From Its Rise to Its Decline and Fall—The Rising Star of the Socialist Labor Party.

DENVER, COL., March 31.—The history of the Labor Movement in Colorado furnishes conspicuous proof of the correctness of the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. Not all who sow the wind are permitted to reap the whirlwind. But the revolution has come and the political labor-faking crooks are being swept away by the appalling storm of rage and hate which their actions have engendered The animosities betwen the different factions are becoming more furious every day, and but little prevision is needed to foretell the death of the Old Trades Unions and the rise of the New.

The political convention of the State Federation of Labor in Pueblo on March 12 was the last act of tragic farce-comedy in which the fakirs so long played the leading parts. The specter has appeared and the fakirs, ignorant of the causes which have caused it, stand dumb with fear. To all but the Socialists, the Labor Movement at this stage seems to be negative, destructive; yet in reality is positive and constructive.

A historic sketch of the causes which led up to the Pueblo convention will throw a flood of light upon the movement and bring out in bold relief its significance.

Down to 1894.

the labor fakirs held undisputed sway. During each and every election he was to be found stumping for one or the other of the capitalist parties or otherwise supporting them; but between elections if he was not holding down a political job as a reward of his betrayal of the working class, he was traveling about from place to place crying, "Organize! Organize!!" and "No politics in trade unions!"

In 194 Section Denver of the Socialist Labor Party was organized. At once a great change took place. The fakirs scented their doom. They could see that their reign of despotism and corruption would soon come to an end.

The Victor Convention.

At this period, D. C. Coates and a few others became "Me Too Socialists," in order to placate the militant members of the Socialist Labor Party. But some of us knew the type, and, with the light of experience to guide us, we continued to wage bitter war. Ultimately, in order save themselves, a convention was held in Victor during the Spring of 1897. Two members of the Socialist Labor Party were sent by the Denver Local of the A. R. U. as delegates. It was decided then to hold a convention on July 4 in Denver. Time came and with it the second convention.

The Denver Convention.

The fakirs became alarmed yet thought not that the Socialist Movement had become strong enough to capture the convention. D. C. Coates had by this time developed from a "Mee Too Socialist" into a full grown "I am as good as you Socialist," and pledged his word of honor that he would abide by the decision of the convention. But what does the labor crook know about honor? The delegates no sooner declared for Socialism than this freaky crook demanded his credentials, which he failed to get, and bolted, followed by sixteen equally as freaky crooks. The entire bolting aggregation of fakirs knew then that the day of doom was not far away, and, evidently moved by the law that is inherent in the criminal and drives him on to become a desperado, decided to become more infamous, thinking that the degree made no difference. So when the time came for the political parties of capitalism to nominate state tickets these crooks saw that the time was at hand to make money.

The Infamous Thomas Campaign.

D. C. Coates was then, as now, the proprietor and editor of the Pueblo *Courier*, the official organ of the State Federation of Labor, and at the same time the mogul of the Executive Board. The Democrats and the Republicans held their conventions. Both nominated to head the tickets men who were infamous foes of the working class. C. S. Thomas, the Democratic candidate for governor, had in a speech which made him famous as well as infamous, denounced the Bull Hill miners' strike. The Republicans had placed on their ticket Henry Wolcott, a brother of Senator Ed, also an official of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a corporation which bears the same relation to Colorado as the Carnegie company to Pennsylvania.

The men were no sooner named than "Little Davy," as Coates is called, threw several fits and then editorially denounced both impartially. He even printed the speech of Thomas, and swore by all the gods that he would not support either. Time passed and the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor, through Davy, sent letters to both candidates. Wolcott ignored the letter. Thomas, who was long on promises, answered promising everything asked for. Then a miracle was performed. A few golden passes were made, and fakir Coates suddenly appears on the stump for Thomas, who was elected.

The Eight-Hour Law.

The legislature convened. A number of fakirs, among them Max Morris, had been elected. Several so-called labor measures were introduced, and passed. The most important of these was the eight-hour measure. Thomas, the lawyer-governor, then took off his labor mask. He signed the eight-hour bill, but said that he was certain that it was unconstitutional. It was so declared a few months later by the Supreme Court. Several other bills constitutional he refused to sign. The Socialists, not wanting prevision, had foretold the result.

The Pueblo Convention.

For a time the fakirs remained quiet; but when the capitalist political parties again commenced to show signs of activity, then another political Federation of Labor convention was called. All of the organizations connected with the Federation voted in favor, but when the time came to elect delegates many of the same organizations repudiated their former vote, and decided not to be represented in the convention. Yet when the curtain was rolled up on the morning of the 12th of March in Pueblo, fifty-nine delegates were present. In a short time the first bolt of fourteen delegates took place, two of the members of the State Executive Board walking out with the bolters. These, with a number who had been refused admission, organized a cow convention in the interest of Governor C. S. Thomas, who is now an aspirant for United States Senatorial honors. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the regular convention. Many of the bolters had once been friends of D. C. Coates, who had assisted them to secure fat political jobs under the Thomas administration. But material interests now forced them to throw down their former fakir friend. The convention, presided over by D. C. Coates, then adopted resolutions which smack of fakirism, and when analyzed mean nothing. Then the ticket was nominated. Three men for each state office to be referred to the members of the affiliated unions.

The Freak Crook Ticket.

On the ticket is to be found nearly every fakir and freakish crook of prominence in the state, with a few honest men to give tone to it. Many of the men nominated were not present.

For Congress, 1st district, J. Warner Mills, of Denver, direct-legislation anarchist, received the highest number of votes.

For the 2d district, the notorious capitalist representative, John C. Bell, who is serving his second term in Congress, and who has made himself conspicuous by his absence from the house when labor measures, so-called, were up, was nominated.

Among the presidential electors are such sweet scented roses as S. M. Patterson, proprietor and editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, recently exposed in THE PEOPLE as a fraudulent "public ownership" man, and other free silver buncosteerers.

To crown the work a committee was nominated to prepare a platform, to be submitted to the June convention (State Federation of Labor), and to fill vacancies on the ticket if for any cause there should be any.

It is generally admitted that if the June convention does not repudiate the action of the political convention that this committee will trade for the sole purpose of enriching itself. But the workers possessing intelligence will not permit themselves to be betrayed. Already the indications point to a large increase of the Socialist Labor Party vote, and the fakirs convicted of the act of betraying the working class know that their day has come.

N. L. GRIEST.

Cleveland Election.

CLEVELAND, O., April 6.—Although the exact figures are not yet ascertainable, one thing is certain that the Socialist Labor Party ticket has mopped the floor with the bogus concern that tried to pose as a Socialist party, and that called itself the "Socialist Party." The Socialist Labor Party vote is fully 800; the vote of the scate party falls at least 200 votes short of that.

During the campaign the scates' chief argument was that their "Socialist" party represented "organized labor," whereas the Socialist Labor Party consisted of "Union wreckers;" and significant enough, the scates had the capitalist press on their side, booming the "Socialist Party," and such "war horses of Labor as Max Hayes and Robert Bandlow." Thus the election returns acquire special significance. It is safe to say, that despite all precautions, the name "Socialist" party mislead many, who would no more vote knowingly for the scate "Socialist" party of the Hayeses and Bandlows than they would for any other scate concern. The figures, therefore, although quite eloquent, are not half as eloquent as the real fact.

Thus the dirty conspiracy of crooks and imbeciles that tried to dominate the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio by intrigue and then by autocracy and forgery of votes, first got a black eye within the Party itself; and now gets another black eye at the polls.

Election in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9.—All that we can say for certain about the state election at this hour is that the Socialist Labor Party vote for Governor will be, at the least, over 100 more than last year: 3,074 votes are already credited to the S. L. P. As to the other candidates, the official returns are still so twisted that no approximate estimate is possible. These, however, always go higher. We move steadily.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

A PARALLEL.

Populism in Elmira, N. Y., Debserie in Brockton, Mass.

BROCKTON, MASS., April 8.—The despatch from here in to-day's PEOPLE, entitled "At the Same Game," but slightly indicates the full extent of the "sameness" of the game that is being played by the Debserie. The despatch went no further than to show that the Debserie was as fraudulent an affair as any other capitalist or boodle political party. Just the same as these, the Debserie claims one thing and does the other. It declaimed against granting franchises to private corporations, and yet, under the guiding eye of the Debserie Mayor, two Debserie aldermen help placing into private hands the plum of a telephone franchise. That, surely, is the same game as the old parties. But is not simply the game of the old parties that the Debserie is playing; it is also playing to perfection the game of those "Reform" parties, that set themselves up to "correct abuses," but whose only purpose is to enable the schemers, who set them up, to "increase their own per capita of circulating medium."

To illustrate the point it will be best to quote a communication, published from Elmira, N. Y., in THE PEOPLE of May 12, 1895. It is this:

"In Elmira an incident took place last November that deserves notice. It is an evidence of the dangers that beset a movement that claims to be revolutionary, but that adopts a platform and takes a stand not wholly objectionable to the classes it pretends to fight.

"One McDowell a local shyster, wanted to be elected District Attorney; he was a Democrat, pulled his wires and got the nomination, but was defeated at the polls. This angered him. He believed that votes he bargained and paid for had not been delivered as per contract, and he seems to have made up his mind to have his revenge. Indeed, he succeeded. In the affidavit which he filed after election stating his campaign expenses there appeared the following item:

"'To the People's Party County Committee, $500.'

"This was a bombshell. The committee consisted of five men. They met, and a first class row took place. It turned out that one G. B. Hobbard, and two other members of the Populist County Committee had agreed with McDowell not to put up a Populist candidate for the office of District Attorney, and to deliver to him the 'many thousands of votes,' which they claimed to have, and which they made him believe they had. One day, the nomination blanks being all in, McDowell went to the County Clerk's office with these three worthies of the Populist County Committee, and asked for a look at the Populist nomination papers. He found that, as per agreement, thre was no nominee for District Attorney, whereupon he on the spot paid to Hobbard and the other two the promised $500. These three 'reformers' kept the secret to themeslves, and the money, too. They had increased their own per capita of circulating medium, and kept mum, satisfied that in a practical way they had carried out the money plank of their platform.

"McDowell's affidavit, however, conveyed to the other committeemen valuable information. These declared that they had been 'betrayed,' not, mind you, in that a corrupt deal was made with a 'party of Wall street,' but in that they had not shared in the swag, and their per capita of circulating medium had not been increased. Beautiful names were flung at one another. The left-out-in-the-cold committeemen demanded their share. Hobbard shelled out $100, and thereupon he and another beauty spot, M. M. Martin, the chairman of the committee, decamped to parts unknown.

"It is no wonder that crooks of all shades—in New York, Chicago and elsewhere—object to the uncompromising, aggressive stand of the Socialists. Such a stand bars all schemes of old-party politicians, smokes them dead, as smoke smothers mosquitos, and, accordingly deprives the crooks of a chance to be 'practical,' or, as they blasphemously express it sometimes, 'is utterly un-American.'"

The picture there drawn is complete. And exactly all alike, to all intents and purposes, is the game of the Debserie here in Brockton, as it develops from this telephone incident.

Branch 6 of the Debserie organization is the organization branch to which the Debserie Alderman Perry, one of the two who voted for the franchise, belongs. This branch has been "trying" Alderman Perry for his "offence." The branch and Perry must be separately looked at so as to perceive the cose resemblance between this Brockton incident with its Elmira prototype.

As to Perry, he quotes the language of his fellow Debserie, Carey of Haverhill, of $15,000 armory record, uttered when the later, being elected on the Socialist Labor Party, and being found to be a fishy character, was called upon by the Socialist Labor Party to resign his office in obedience to his written pledge. Carey then said: "The Socialist Labor Party here in Haverhill consists of only a few members; they alone could not elect me; I was elected by the people; I owe no obedience to the Socialist Labor Party." This language Carey's fellow Debserie, Alder an Perry, now repeats in almost the same words. When his resignation was demanded by his branch, he said: "I am supported by the people of the city as against the branch, whatever disposition the branch makes will be immaterial to me."

And now as to the branch itself.

Does not its conduct put one in mind of the Elmira County Committee of the People's party? Perry can, feel independent, but his independence is gall and wormwood to his fellow Debserie, who were not taken into the confidence, and who, accordingly cannot share his feeling of exhilarating happiness.

Of course, it is galling to the Socialists to see such political chicanery cover itself with the stolen name of Socialism; but yet there is this consolation. The donkey in the fable, that clad himself with the lion's skin, took in only the dullest: even before he brayed, his gait be-

(Continued to page 3.)

ON THE RACK.

Governor Steunenberg Makes Remarkable Admissions.

Upon Simple Communication with Capitalists of his State He Directed a Proclamation Against the Union Miners, Fetched in the Military, and Got Up the "Permit System."

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The Bryan Governor of Idaho, Steunenberg, gave things pretty badly away at his yesterday's examination before the House Committee on Military Affairs... He said he did not ask for the aid of the citizens of Shoshone County, or Idaho, in quelling the insurrection which he alleged existed, and which he claimed still exists in that county.

The first thing he did when the mine owners informed him that insurrection existed in Shoshone County was to call on the Federal Government for troops. Though he informed the committee that rebellion still holds sway in the Coeur d'Alenes, yet when pressed he could not specify one act of violence or lawlessness which has taken place in that district since April 29, 1899, when a mob committed arson by setting fire to a mill belonging to the Standard Oil Company.

He admitted that, without knowing who caused the disturbance in Shoshone County, his proclamation was directed against the Union miners. It was shown that his transfer of authority to Bartlett Sinclair, to the exclusion of the Lieutenant Governor, was without warrant in law.

The following questions and answers tell their own tale:

"Was there any act of insurrection after April 29, 1899?"

"There was continued insurrection."

The witness, when pressed, could not designate a single act of insurrection or give the name of a single man who resisted any process of the courts or the authority of the officers of the county.

"And yet you think you were justified in continuing martial law all that time?"

"Yes, sir."

"What do you mean by 'continued insurrection?'"

"There was a defiance of the policy which the state had inaugurated."

"Who defied your policy?"

"I do not know."

"Is not the reason you continued martial law in Shoshone County because there were labor organizations in the county?"

The witness denied this, but he would not say absolutely that he did not have a conference with the employers of such labor with a view to destroying organized labor in Shoshone County.

"I consider those labor organizations dominated by criminals," he said.

"Who were the criminals?"

"I do not know."

"You can't name a single person whom you thought a criminal?

"No, sir."

"Can you name a single man who refused to obey a process of the courts since you declared that insurrection existed?"

"I cannot."

'Can you specify a single insurrectionary act in that county since your proclamation of May 3?"

"I cannot."

"Has any property been destroyed since April 29?"

"No, sir."

"Were you a party to the inauguration of the permit system?"

"I was. It was to drive out criminals."

"What do you mean by criminal?"

'I use it in its ordinary sense."

"Do you call a man a criminal against whom no charge has been brought, no indictment found, no trial and no conviction had?"

The Governor's definition of a criminal was, in substance, a man whom he (the Governor) suspected to be opposed to his policy of state.

"What is the population of Idaho?"

"About 100,000."

"Did insurrection exist in any other county than Shoshone?"

"No, sir."

"Why did you not call on the citizens of your own state?"

"Because I knew a better way."

"Then you did not have confidence in your own citizens?"

The Governor flinched and evaded the question.

"Have you a Lieutenant Governor?"

"There is such an officer."

"Then why, if you were sick, did you not send the Lieutenant Governor to the front? Why did you go over his head and appoint as a deputy governor that fellow Sinclair?"

"I did not think of the Lieutenant Governor."

"Can you point out to me any statutory right by which you transferred your authority to another man?"

"I cannot."

* * * * *

Keeping in mind that the same concern that pulled the wires with this Bryan, 16 to 1, "anti government by injunction" and "friend of labor" Governor, is the concern that pulled the wires with the McKinley Secretary of the Treasury Gage, and got him to place the treasury of the United States at its disposal when that concern recently got tangled in Wall street; keeping in mind how both gold and silver bugs, both McKinley and Bryan men are ready to do the bidding of that concern, the Standard Oil Company, this brazen deposition by Governor Steunenberg gives away completely the case of the capitalist parties of all colors.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

THE PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, at 61 Beekman street, Room 305, New York.

EVERY SUNDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

One year	$0.50
Six months	25
Single copy	02

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, ¾ cent a copy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	**85,231**

Work, Brothers mine; work, hand and brain;
We'll win the Golden Age again;
And Love's Millennial morn shall rise
In happy hearts, and blessed eyes.
Hurrah! hurrah! true Knights are we
In Labor's lordlier Chivalry.

—MASSEY.

WELL DONE, BELLEVILLE!

Upon a narrower scale and on a narrower stage, the working class of Belleville, Ill., rehearsed on the third of this month the dignified drama that the class-conscious Italian workingmen have recently rehearsed in the parliamentary election in their own country.

De Felice, a worthy spokesman of the cause of Labor, was dragged by the capitalists before their prostituted Courts, tried upon false charges, sentenced and flung into prison. The Italian workers resented the act. On election day they set their imprisoned apostle up and voted for and elected him triumphantly, thus, under the laws of the country, taking DE FELICI out of prison and safely landing him in Parliament, in utter "contempt of the Courts"—whom who would not be proud to stand in contempt of?

In Belleville, as reported in THE PEOPLE of last March 11, the Socialist Labor Party alderman, WILLIAM LAMI, was ousted from his seat by a judgment of his Rep.-Dem. capitalist colleagues. LAMI'S offense was his sturdiness. He saw boodling going on and he said so. He saw the cause of the workers neglected, and capitalist interests corruptly advanced, and he gave his opinion upon the subject plump and plain, in language so plain that it was understood and correspondingly felt by the wrongdoers. Having the majority, these used it and expelled LAMI.

Thereupon, at the election immediately following, the 3d instant, the Comrade was returned with an increased majority, as reported in these columns last week, the whole party vote in the city going proportionately up.

Such demonstrations are new in this country. Long benumbed in their sense of dignity, rights and duties by the Labor Fakirs, the working class of America has not been wont to stand up with such manfulness, slap both cheeks of their oppressors, and seize the place that belongs to them as was done in Belleville. Hitherto, the workingman voters, held under by the Labor Fakirs, regularly licked the capitalist hand that smote them, and on election day, bent low for the capitalist to mount to public office over their backs. But the heavy pall of those days is lifting, driven off by the vigorous and intelligent breath of the class-conscious American Labor Movement—the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

A new era is opening, and no mistake. And crookdom of high and low degree is well aware of it.

Get from under!

WILL MR. JUSTICE BISCHOFF, JR., EXPLAIN?

In the course of the proceedings, instituted by the Tammany *Volkszeitung* Corporation to punish members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party for alleged "contempt of court," Mr. Justice BISCHOFF, Jr., rendered against the members of the N. E. C. a decision in which this passage occurs:

> From the affidavits and from the copy of the constitution of the political party, which has been referred to by the defendants as limiting their control of the paper, it appears that they had power to obey the injunction by exercising the necessary authority, and by remaining passive, they permitted the acts which they had been ordered to prevent.

It appears from this passage, as well as from the whole tenor of the decision, that Mr. Justice BISCHOFF, JR., does not deny the veracity of any of the affidavits presented on behalf of the N. E. C.: on the contrary, he proceeds from the principle that they are true, and, considering them true, he decides against the N. E. C., on what express ground? On the ground that the N. E. C. remained "passive." It is upon this particular ground that an explanation from Mr. Justice BISCHOFF, JR., is urgent.

The antithesis of "passive" is "active." If the N. E. C. is to blame for having remained "passive," it must follow that the N. E. C. was expected to become "active." Now, here is the rub. The word "active" is a vague word. It has many degrees; so many that "passivity" runs by easy stages into "activity," and *vice versa*. The activity, exercised by the N. E. C. in obedience to the injunction order, Mr. Justice BISCHOFF, JR., considers to be passivity. The question of interest to the community that arises at this juncture is this: How far does the court interpret the law to order an enjoined citizen to go in such a case? Will the individual or collective shaking of the fist by the N. E. C. under the nose of the Editor whom the Party appointed, and who is in no way a party to the case, be activity enough? Or would the fist, individual or collective, of the enjoined first have to come into actual-active contact with the nose aforesaid? Or would a shillelah besides have to be brandished? or would no activity be construed until pistols, sabres (dynamite, perchance?) be used? In short, seeing that the "activity" sworn to, in affidavits accepted as true by Mr. Justice BISCHOFF, JR., himself, is construed by him as "passivity," or not sufficient "activity," what degree of a breach of the peace does the law demand of enjoined members of a community in order to escape incurring "Contempt of Court?"

The law, whether statutory or otherwise, is not presumed to be oracular, so as to serve rather as a snare than a guide. Will not Mr. Justice BISCHOFF, JR., kindly step before the footlights and be more explicit?

THE "VULGARITY" OF EMPHASIS.

From well-meaning sources the complaint comes in from time to time that THE PEOPLE is too emphatic. Rather than answer here correspondents through the Letter Box, we here reproduce a passage from GEORGE ELIOT. It will serve as an answer to the critics in question, it will serve to explain the critics to themselves, and it will serve the further purpose of stimulating the emphasis complained of and bringing the critics in question (those considered honest) over to THE PEOPLE'S side. GEORGE ELIOT says:

> "In writing the history of unfashionable families, one is apt to fall into a tone of emphasis which is very far from being the tone of good society, where principles and beliefs are not only of an extremely moderate kind, but are always presupposed, no subjects being eligible but such as can be touched with a light and graceful irony. But then, good society, its claret and its velvet carpets, its dinner engagements six weeks deep, its opera and its fairy ball rooms; rides off its ennui on thoroughbred horses, lounges at the club, has to keep clear of crinoline vortices, gets its science done by Faraday, and its religion by the superior clergy, who are to be found in the best houses; how should it have time or need for belief and emphasis? But good society floated on gossamer wings of light irony, is of very expensive production, requiring nothing less than a wide and arduous national life condensed in unfragrant, deafening factories, cramping itself in mines, sweating at furnaces, grinding, hammering, weaving under more or less oppression of carbonic acid or else spread over sheep-walks, and scattered in lonely houses and huts on the clayey or chalky corn-lands, where the rainy days look dreary. This wide national life is based entirely on emphasis—the emphasis of want, which urges it into the activities necessary for the maintenance of good society and light irony; it spends its heavy years often in a chilly, uncomforted fashion, and family discords unsoftened by long corridors. Under such circumstances there are many among its myriad of souls who have absolutely need of an emphatic belief; life in this unpleasurable shape demanding some solution even to unspeculative minds, just as you inquire into the stuffing of your couch when anything galls you there, whereas eiderdown and perfect French springs excite no question. Some have an emphatic belief in alcohol, and seek their *ekstasis* or outside standing ground in gin; but the rest require something that good society calls "enthusiasm," something that will present motives in an entire absence of high prizes, something that will give patience and feed human love when the limbs ache with weariness, and human looks are hard upon us—something, clearly, that lies outside personal desires, that includes resignation for ourselves and active love for what is not ourselves. Now and then, that sort of enthusiasm finds a far-echoing voice that comes from an experience springing out of the deepest need."

Nothing whatever new from the seat of war.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

A column article in the Lowell, Mass., *Sun* descants on the ravages of the department stores in Lowell, Boston and other Massachusetts cities. "Small men driven out," impossibility of small capital competing," ruin staring the small trader in the face,—these and all the other half truths and impotent objections of the middle class, that come from nowhere and lead to nowhere, are trotted out again, deserve no special mention here. The article closes, however, with a unique innovation. It takes up the cause of the employees. Here is what it says:

> The conditions we speak of prevail mostly in such mammoth department stores as are found in Boston, stores of which from 800 to 1,000 hands are employed and where the ordinary clerk cannot possibly live decently on the wages received. The conditions are far worse than in any cotton mill in Massachusetts. The factory operative can earn a dollar a day, but girls in the Boston stores must work six days a week for a little over half that amount. How can a girl dress neatly, pay her board and keep up appearances on such a pittance as this?

The merit in this passage, although it is inadvertent, should not be left unappreciated.

It is no uncommon thing for clerks to imagine themselves of different social, economic and political clay from the factory or manual laborer. To suggest to a clerk that he is a "wage slave" often is accompanied with physical danger; the clerk takes the "imputation" as a personal affront; to suggest to many a clerk that he make common cause with the factory hands, the interests of the two being identical, likewise is often a rash act. The special merit in the passage may, not unlikely will, help to break down may, not unlikewise, help to break down the barrier that is now separating the clerk proletariat from the manual proletariat, cause the two to realize the class bond between them, and unitedly help overthrow the system under which they both groan.

That a capitalist paper like the *Sun* had no such high object in view; that, on the contrary, had the real effect of its article been pointed out to it in time, it would have struck out the passage quoted,—all that does not matter. The passage is good.

The New York *Young Men's Institute Notes* is a Young Men's Christian Association publication. Keeping this fact in mind, what interpretation is to be put upon the following passage that occurs rather conspicuously upon its very front page in the issue of last March 31?

> It pays to earn more than you receive in salary. Your employer expects to make something from the labor of those who work for him. If he did not, there would be little use of his continuing in business.

What does all this music mean?

The recognition of the fact that the employer keeps to himself part of his employees' earnings, and that his only purpose is to do so, else he would not hire employees (continue in business)—such an admission can mean only one of two things:

1. Either this Young Men's Christian Association publication mentions the fact, of the robbery committed by the employing class upon the employed, as a thing to be approved of;

2. Or it mentions the fact for the purpose of laying a crime bare.

In the first instance it kicks overboard the better part of the Psalmist, of the Prophets and of the New Testament;

In the second place it urges on the Social Revolution.

Which?

> It is not enough that we have the right form of government for ourselves; we should also do all we can to help others to a realization of our own political freedom. And it is not enough that we have our present means when we can get more so as to still increase our comforts and enjoyments.

What paper is it that speaks thus in defense and justification of this nation's crossing wide expanses of ocean and, with fire and sword, aided by polygamic and chattel-slavery treaties, trying to subjugate the distant Filipinos? Is it some avowed capitalist paper? Some blood-and-thunder military review? No. It is—hold your breath!—a paper that calls itself *The Altruist*, and that, right under this humanely sounding name, flourishishes the following mottoes:

> FROM EACH ACCORDING TO HIS ABILITY—TO EACH ACCORDING TO HIS WANT.
>
> DEVOTED TO EQUAL RIGHTS, UNITED LABOR, AND COMMON PROPERTY.

Oh for X-rays to enable one to look into the pockets of these philanthropist-reformers and ascertain the exact quarter from which blows the wind that turns their weather-vanes!

The Chicago, Ill., *Inter-Ocean* publishes with much smacking of the lips the following rabid tirade of a Chicago lawyer delivered before the sub-commission of the Industrial Commission. The limb of the law, in question, was Levy Mayer. The gentleman said:

> We are in the midst of a hungry, rapacious rebellion against those property rights owned by corporations. Instead of the poor not having equal protection with the rich before the law, it is now the other way, as far as the corporate property of the rich is concerned. The Courts are so constituted that they seem unable to give equal protection to property. The situation tends more and more to judicial recognition of socialistic and communistic principles and jurical abnegation of corporate property rights. Lawyers who do a corporation business now find it necessary to give a large part of their time and ability to the selection of the judge before whom the case is to be tried, rather than to the merits of the case.

It is of little importance how lurid the picture is drawn of the "hungry, rapacious rebellion against property rights" drawn by Mr. Levy Mayer and gloated over by the *Inter-Ocean*. The thing of importance is here the admission by both speaker and paper of what the real hand work of these corporation lawyers consists in. It consists in ascertaining the connection of Judges with Corporations, so as to be able to find out the "sound and safe ones."

Poor lawyer Levy Mayer and his *Inter-Ocean!* If now they find their path beset with trouble, what will it be within the next ten years?!?!

Preparatorily to a reduction of wages on the tunnel, Mr. Justice MCADAM has rendered a decision the effect of which is to free the hands of the city government so as to employ labor at such wages and hours as may suit the ruling class.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

"Organized Labor" Operated by Politicians Trough Fakirs.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 5.—The printers of this country will have another opportunity to show their "progressiveness" in May. Two candidates appeal to them for support for president—Samuel B. Donnelly, of New York, and James M. Lynch, of Syracuse. When we size up these "mental giants" who "lead" us, we are inclined to be skeptical of that well-circulated statement, "The printers are the intellectual vanguard of the labor movement." In no other Union can there be found so many actual or embryo labor fakirs, and in no other Union is there such dense ignorance of what the labor movement is. The courts may issue injunctions against the workers on strike, Governors and Presidents may send the military troops to shoot down and subject the workers—the blood in the veins of the printers does not course the faster, the eye does not flash the brighter, but there is a stolid air of indifference to the sufferings of all execpt themselves. It is only when, as a trade, they are affected, that they take action. When we realize fully the horrors and outrages of the "Bull Pen"; that the man most directly responsible—Governor Steunenberg—is an honorary member of Boise City Typographical Union; that John N. Kennedy, another Union printer and a member of the Industrial Commission, indorsed every act of Steunenberg; and that, although months have passed since the occurrence of these outrages, only an insignificant few have unconsciously expressed their disapprobation of these acts, and the executive council of the I. T. U. has done nothing to remove the blemish on the record of this Union—the charge of indifference needs no further proof. These facts only show more clearly the necessity of carrying the gospel of New Trades Unionism to the printers that they may throw off the labor fakirs that are riding them to death, and also get rid of the rotten hulk of pure and simpledom—the breeding place of fakirs.

The Candidates

Of President S. B. Donnelly those who have read THE PEOPLE for the last three years are familiar. His ability to stand on as many platforms as there are political parties and speak—for a price—in favor of all the candidates for one office, is proverbial.

But of First Vice-President James M. Lynch those outside of Syracuse know but little. It was in the fall of 1895 that he practically began his labor fakir record. It was a political campaign, and the Democrats were looking for campaign material. James K. McGuire was the Democratic candidate for Mayor; Charles F. Saul, Republican; William M. Gibbons, Socialist Labor. Mr. Saul was building a block, and failed, as do most business men, to specify Union labor. The *News*, organ of McGuire, found that non-Union carpenters were employed, and sent a reporter to the officers of Carpenters' Union No. 15 to procure for that paper campaign powder. Although every member of this Union was at work, the officers pounced upon Saul. A special meeting of the Trades Assembly was called, and a boycott, economic and political, placed upon Saul, Lynch, then president, making a denunciatory speech. In this campaign Lynch wrote a column letter, as president of the Assembly, to the *News*, which was circulated broadcast over the city, telling what a "good friend of labor" McGuire was. Since then he has always been ready to do the bidding of McGuire.

In the fall of 1896 McGuire made an alliance with James J. Belden, Republican, who was running for Congress. The Democrats indorsed Belden, in consideration of which Belden was to furnish the boodle to run Democrat McGuire's canvass for Mayor. McGuire pulled the string he had on Lynch, and Lynch, as president of a Bryan and Sewall club, pledged to free silver, indorsed Gold Bug Belden as "a true and fit representative of labor" in Congress.

For his services McGuire in 1897 appointed him a Fire Commissioner, and the appointment was heralded as "a recognition of organized labor." A pure and simpler tried to have the Trades Assembly pass a resolution thanking McGuire for the appointment, but instead the Assembly threatened to investigate. McGuire, the next day, said that it was because of good work done by Lynch in the campaign that he appointed him. The nature of that work we all know.

But McGuire is a politician; one who does not carry dead wood about him. Lynch had been defeated in the Trades Assembly for president, and Typographical Union No. 55 did not return him as delegate. Lynch was then of no further use-value to McGuire, and, like a squeezed lemon, he was thrown into the political ash barrel. This, Lynch did not seem to realize, and, as his term of office of Fire Commissioner was soon to expire, he started to lay wires for another and softer snap at the hands of McGuire.

"Workingmen's Political Alliance."

In the city of Syracuse we have what is known as the "Workingmen's Political Alliance, but usually called the Labor Fakirs' Alliance. The presidency of the Trades Assembly is a coveted office with these fakirs, for with this office they can the more easily sell the "labor vote," and whenever they sent a begging committee to the politicians the president would surely be on the committee, and introduced as such. It is customary for the "Workingmen's Political Alliance" to indorse McGuire at all elections, the majority being of a Democratic complexion. But last time the indorsement was held up, at the instance of Lynch. The office of Commissioner of Public Safety was the plum Lynch was after. And the Fakirs' Alliance indorsed him, and a committee, named by Lynch, was appointed to see the Mayor, and ask for the juicy position. This was the committee: Chas. Wolfarth, then president of the Trades Assembly; Arthur A. Hay, then secretary of the Trades Assembly; Fred Brown, Typographical Union delegate; Wm. Hoskins, Carpenters' Union, and one other whose name I cannot recall.

And still, in the face of all facts, the pure and simplers will not see the relation existing between the Trades Unions and the Fakirs' Alliance. They do not see how they are being used as commodities to be presented by the fakirs to the politicians in return for fat positions.

Exit Lynch. Enter Pellenz.

The Mayor had no further use for Lynch, and gently broke the news to the fakirs' committee. The Fakirs' Alliance, in a huff, held up the indorsement of McGuire for quite a while, but at last capitulated, with expectations of something in the way of plunder for a few of its cohorts—after election. After election only one position was offered, that of Fire Marshal, but a condition was attached that it should be given to a German fakir. So Lynch could not get that, even if he wanted it. The Fakirs' Alliance refused the office, as it desired four or five snaps, at the least, to distribute among its hungry horde. That which was refused by the Fakirs' Alliance was hungrily grasped by Judas Pellenz.

The fakir-ridden pure and simplers hail with delight every appointment of a leech like Lynch. They believe that Labor (capital L) is about to be emancipated when such an appointment takes place. But the emancipation that occurs is the emancipation of the fakir from labor, or junketing trips at the expense of some one else. According to evidence before the Albany Investigation Committee, now in session in this city, Lynch made a trip to Chicago to buy horses, for which he was paid $100, and he came back without any horses. By the way, the executive council of the I. T. U. was in session in Chicago at the same time. Can it be possible that the city paid his expenses to attend that session? And Lynch made a trip shortly after to New York at the expense of the Fire Department, and no one seems to know, at least so Clerk Allis says, why he went there.

The evidence of such a despicable politician as Mayor McGuire is not always to be trusted, but it is possible that he may tell the truth sometimes. He says:

"A difference arose between the chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Board and myself over an appointment. He had a committee come to me and ask for an appointment which I could not give to him. After I had refused him the appointment he proceeded to buy a lot of supplies and equipment. The chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board tells me that if it had not been for these purchases the Board would have had money enough to pay the firemen's salaries for December."

If we are to believe this, it throws a light on the reasons why fakirs want jobs. It is not the honor always. It must be the shekels that flow from the jobs. McGuire refuses Lynch the commissionership of Public Safety. So Lynch, who has the daisy snap, as chairman of the Supplies Committee, of buying feed, towels, horses, etc., proceeds to stock up. And why? Well, well, never mind.

THOMAS CRIMMINS,
Member of Typographical Union No. 55.

Have We the Right to Vote?

CHELSEA, MASS., April 6.—The Presidential campaign of 1900 is about to open, that quadrennial stage fight between the two wings of the army of labor exploiters. The mercenaries of this army will soon spread over the land, where they will endeavor to earn their allowance of the loaves and fishes by diligently persuading the people to take one side or the other of some issue that does not concern them in the least.

In 1892 it was free trade, in 1896 free coinage of silver, in 1900 any old thing will do provided it will divide and subdivide the working class and not be too radical to alarm property holders. We shall be exhorted to support this policy or that, to vote for this man and against that man, and generally flattered and cajoled until we believe that we really have something to say about it, and that the will of the people is the law of the land. But let us ask ourselves what our right to vote amounts to, at present, at least?

Ben Tillman has said openly in the Senate of the United States that the members of his party are doing their level best in South Carolina "to prevent the 'niggers' voting," doing this, not because they were negroes, but because they were plain working men. And there are other labor fleecers who would like to prevent white wage slaves voting, and there are ways of doing this besides taking the franchise away openly and boldly. One method of doing this nefarious work to which I would call attention is the maintaining the district system of electing representatives. Under this system the state is divided into districts, and each district elects one representative, who, of course, is elected by the dominant party, one wing or the other of the capitalist party.

Behold the beauty of this arrangement! What more could a labor skinner ask? The "sovereigns" of the land may vote, but unless they vote for the class that owns these simple-minded "sovereigns," they might as well put their ballot in the fire as in the ballot-box for all the immediate effect it has politically.

Representative Government.

This is a representative government, at least it is one in theory, but in such a government a right to vote means a right to elect a representative. To deny a party representation in the legislature, is to deny the members of that party the right to vote effectively, and practically to deny them the right to vote at all.

Here in Massachusetts the Socialist Labor Party polls more than three per cent of the total vote. Under a system of proportional representation, such as our Party platform demands, we would have seven or eight representatives and one senator in the legislature to voice our demands. Moreover, the possibility of electing representatives would bring us a magnificent support.

This demand for proportional representation of parties is no mere reform. It is something more. It would rapidly change voting cattle into men. Other parties have dangled it before the voters as an alluring bait, but second thought has shown the machines that it was so radical that it was dangerous and it was dropped.

The Democrats in Massachusetts in 1893 had a demand for proportionol representation in their platform, but nothing was said about it during the campaign and the next year it was thought best to forget it. The Democratic leaders thought it more democratic to be beaten year after year by the Republicans than to give the working class the power to send scheming politicians and exploiting capitalists where they would have to do honest work or starve.

The Debserie at the Old Tricks.

The Debsites also, when they stole our platform, stole this plank along with the rest, perhaps without knowing what it was, but found it too hot to handle, and they, too, as they promise employment to a large number of the unemployed (that is, all who support their ticket) prefer to retain the power to nullify the votes of those who place revolution before reform.

I asked Margaret Halle why the Debsites dropped this demand, but she would not answer. Of course, it would not do to say "Because it gave the voters too much power," and she could not find a plausible excuse at the moment.

So it remains for the Socialist Labor Party to place this demand for an effective vote for every man and woman, this demand for an impartial and proportional representation of the working class party, in the forefront of the class struggle, and call upon every man who believes in honest representation to support the only party that is honestly fighting for it.

ARTHUR L. WINNECK.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—This is going too far! This is awful! These labor unions must be smashed!

UNCLE SAM—Hem!

B. J.—Do you believe in Trades Unions?

U. S.—I do in some; I don't in others.

B. J.—Do you believe in Unions that establish regulations which deprive their members of the freedom to enter into whatever agreement they please?

U. S.—There can be no sensible objection to that.

B. J.—Well, I have a sensible objection to it. We call this a free country; and so it is. True freedom means that men shall be allowed to enter into any agreement, unrestricted and unmolested. To do what the Unions do is a violation of freedom. Smash the Unions.

U. S.—Tut, tut, tut.

B. J.—No "tut, tut, tut," about it; I say the Unions are treasonable, they violate the land's fundamental principle of freedom. Smash them, I say.

U. S.—"Smash them" on the ground that they restrict their membership from absolute liberty to do as they please?

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—Suppose you feel like selling your vote to me on election day——

B. J.—I couldn't!

U. S.—Not if you wanted to?

B. J.—Not if I wanted to!

U. S.—Why not?

B. J—Because I am forbidden by law from so doing.

U. S.—The law restricts your freedom to enter into such an agreement unrestricted and unmolested?

B. J.—It does.

U. S. (*with a satirical smile*)—"Smash the Law!" Would you?

B. J.—No! But——

U. S.—What, then, becomes of your rigmarole about smashing the Unions on the ground of their restricting their members from doing just as they please?

B. J. (*visibly at sea*)—I must admit that I have lost my foothold. But let me tell you that what I said, and the argument that I held, I read in the papers form the decision of the Chancellor in New Jersey, who issued an injunction restricting the strikers from picketing and, the like. That was no argument. The fellow must be a jackass.

U. S.—No, he is not a jackass; he is simply a hired man of the capitalist class, put there by the capitalist class of labor fleecers to twist the Law so as to get Labor always on the hip, and to blind its eyes with the dust of freedom.

B. J.—In what way?

U. S.—You will admit that to prevent a man from selling his vote is a restriction of his freedom?

B. J.—That it is.

U. S.—And you will admit that it is proper to put that restriction upon him, lest the suffrage be utterly demoralized?

B. J.—I see that.

U. S.—Accordingly, a "restriction of freedom" is not in itself wrong. It may be perfectly right. If by such restriction the welfare of the commonwealth is preserved the restriction is beneficial.

B. J.—I see that.

U. S.—Accordingly, the question to be considered in each case is not the abstract question of freedom or slavery, but the concrete question, whether a specific action is good or bad. If it is good, then to restrict it is wrong, is to interfere with freedom; if it is bad, then the restriction of it is right, because freedom aims at the happiness of the masses, no act that would interfere with that promotes freedom.

B. J. *nods assent*.

U. S.—Now, then, test the action of the Trades Unions by that principle. Do you not see that if one man is willing to work for lower wages than others he thereby lowers the happiness of all. If that one man chooses to cut off his own no one might interfere. But if the cutting of his own nose would compel others to do likewise, then his operation ceases to be his private business, and become sthe business of all others. Ain't it?

B. J.—Yes, by Jove! But why, then, is that Chancellor so dead set against it?

U. S.—For the reason that I have already given you. He is not deciding an abstract question of freedom. He pretends to; but that is only swindle. What he is deciding, is a concrete question of happiness.

B. J.—Why, then he should not be against it, but for it.

U. S.—Not so. He is a capitalist official. He therefore interprets things from the standpoint of capitalist interests. The actions of these Unions would cause them to receive higher wages. Now where do wages come from?

B. J.—They come from the product of labor.

U. S.—And where do the profits of the capitalist come from?

B. J.—Also from the product of labor.

U. S.—Does it not, then, follow that the higher the wages of the working people, the lower must be the profits of the idle capitalist class.

B. J. (*striking his forehead*)—That's so!

U. S.—Now you will understand why that Chancellor decides as he does. He is deciding in the interest of the class that he represents—the capitalist class. The interests of that class are to demoralize the working class so as to keep from them ever larger slices of the workers' product. Hence he declares that the conduct of these Unions is repugnant to freedom; and so it is—to the freedom of his fleecing class of capitalists.

B. J.—But that's horrible.

U. S.—So it is; and won't be otherwise until the workingmen kick these capitalists out of the public offices, and elect the Socialist Labor Party. Then freedom will be interpreted the other way. The right way.

BIOGRAPHICS

Of a "Me Too Socialist," the Labor Fakir Machinist Organizer, Stuart Reid.

DETROIT, MICH., April 6.—I notice that several articles have appeared in THE PEOPLE referring to a certain Stuart Reid, organizer for the machinists. I may be able to help place Mr. Reid where he belongs, and thereby help my fellow wage slaves to rid themselves of these vermin, the labor fakir, by understanding his ways.

I am not surprised that Mr. Reid likes harmony, nor am I surprised that Mr. Reid sympathizes with Socialism. Why, according to what he told me, he spoke for the Socialist Labor Party in Buffalo. But it is lucky for the Socialist Labor Party that the days when such questionable characters could step on the Socialist Labor Party platform as exponents of Socialism, are gone, never to return.

Enters Mr. Reid.

I became acquainted with Mr. Reid in Toledo. In the early summer of 1896, a strike was declared at Snell's bicycle factory, and some 500 or 600 men were out for three or four months. Among the strikers were Mr. S. Reid and myself.

Ten or eleven different unions were implicated in that strike, and since Mr. Reid belonged to the Machinists', while I belonged to the Metal Polishers' Union, and since both of us were comparatively strangers in Toledo, we did not become acquainted with each other until we addressed the strikers when they were assembled in a meeting for consultation.

Mr. Reid, an ex-minister, threw about with phrases and tickled the ears of the strikers with a lot of nonsensical pure and simple talk. Hence he attracted attention, and also my opposition. But the pure and simple phrase mongers cannot bear criticism, and, if necessary, because no other escape seems possible, they will flop right over and assure their former opponents that they are "Socialists too," and they will proclaim their sympathies for Socialism and even for the Socialist Labor Party, so long as they are endangered and cornered by Socialist criticism. Hence the following explanation will explain Mr. Reid's action, showing what he is.

Shortly after the strike became general (the screw makers went out first), rumors of swindle and corruption were talked about among the strikers, and so persistently that I decided to bring the matter up at the next strikers' meeting. At that meeting, after this corruption matter had been discussed, an Investigation Committee was elected. It was composed of three men, directly chosen from the rank and file proper. Among the committeemen were two Socialist Labor Party men, R. Dreher and myself.

We handed in a report showing that, at a very conservative estimate, the amount of $800 had been taken in by the Picnic Committee over and above the amount turned over and accounted for by them. Hence the Investigation Committee recommended the meeting should declare the whole gang traitors and and enemies to the cause of labor, and that their respective unions should be requested to have them punished in such manner as such men, with such labor-organization-wrecking capacity deserved. The report was adopted and the whole crew of fakirs lost their grip on the strikers. But they had nearly broken the strike.

A whole new set of strike officers was then elected, and I was elected chairman of all the committees. Under such circumstances it would have been injudicious for Mr. Reid to stick to the deposed ex-strike leaders. It was not surprising to see him become "favorably inclined" towards the new regime of the Snell strike, thus he ingratiated himself with the members, and managed to get on several committees, and later on, I having resigned, he became chairman of the Picket Committee.

Petty Peculation.

Mr. Reid, myself and a third member of the Funds Committee (I forgot his name) collected money for the strikers by going begging in the different Unions of Toledo. Just as soon as we had collected some money, my companions thought that they were authorized to run an expense account, and that these expenses should be paid from the money collected. I opposed this, and told them that I would take a drink with them, but that the cost would have to come out of our own pockets. Mr. Reid insisted upon wanting at least his street car fare paid, while the other fellow wanted his house rent paid. I remember that Mr. Reid did not ride down town every time, for on one occasion Mr. Reid stopped in a cigar store and bought stogies and offered one of those "sweat-shop," child-labor and scab-made smokers" to me while he and I walked down town together. But I would not consent to paying the house rent. Especially that part of their demands seemed outrageous to me, and I finally resigned from the different committees and left Toledo. But I did not resign until they succeeded in carrying their point at a meeting of the strikers. I had resigned as chairman of the Picket Committee quite a while before that, because I wanted to see some other fellow take hold wherever possible, the demands for work placed upon me being greater than I could possibly fulfill properly.

And I opposed their demands for money mainly because the funds had been collected to help those strikers who belonged to Unions which were not affiliated with "International Unions," which Unions were mainly newly organized, and were composed of unskilled, low-priced union workers. Mr. Reid and the other belonged to Unions that paid their strikers $5 a week. These fellows had, therefore, no right to demand a cent of strike money. That they did demand clearly shows the stuff they are made of.

The Bone in Boodle Politics.

But I learned more about Mr. Reid. He had telegrams by which he showed or proved to me that he had actually and really stumped the state of New York in one of the capitalist political parties, as a paid labor bunco-steerer. He also told me his experience about the good times such fellows had, and even explained about the good treatment (feasting) they received from local political shining lights, yes, that even women are at the disposal of those fellows.

Before I close, I wish to state something else. At the request of the strikers, I addressed a letter to Mr. McCraith, ex-president of the A. F. of L. asking the A. F. of L. to endorse an appeal for aid, which they could not assist us directly financially. But the secretary of the A. F. of L. answered that their treasury was empty, and that they could not endorse any circular appeal for aid, because too many such appeals were coming in for their endorsement. Hence, another illustration was given that the A. F. of L. does not exist to help the organized struggling wage workers, but that they organize them simply for the purpose of squeezing dues out of them, if not merely to lead them into the capitalist parties as "voting cattle."

M. MEYER.
No. 238 Arndt Street.

Scabbing for Fair.

LYNN, MASS., April 10.—About two months ago a couple of over-fed labor fakirs, namely, Tobin and Eaton, came on the scene with a sick and death benefit scheme, that out-does the infamous Miller 520 per cent. and the lucky-box Parker scheme of Boston.

They were looking for a new field for their Union stamps of the B. & S. W. U., and found one in the firm of D. A. Donavan & Co. They proceeded to call together about twenty of the firm's best-paid employes, with the knowledge and consent of the firm, at a well known hotel in this city, where a good supper was served at the expense of Tobin, Eaton & Co., and they there and then proceeded to organize a mixed union without the rest of the shop's crew knowing anything about the meeting and they laid plans whereby they could hold a meeting in the shop.

About one week after the meeting at the hotel, D. A. Donavan & Co. notified their shop's crew, numbering 275 men, women and children, to assemble in the stitching room of the factory to be addressed by "the celebrated labor leader, Mr. Horace M. Eaton," to explain the aims and objects of their Union. (Just fancy a manufacturer allowing a LABOR UNION to be formed in his factory!!)

After fakir Eaton had finished describing the beauties of his saw-dust game, the B. & S. W. U., to the wage slaves of the shop, the chairman invited questions, and the following questions were asked:

Question No. 1.—"Will little girls getting $3 per week have to pay twenty-five cents per week dues out of that miserable pittance?"

Eaton's answer was that it would be of more benefit to those getting such small wages than those who were getting $15 a week, as a person getting $15 per week could out of that save a little in case of sickness, where those getting $3 per week could not, and the sick benefit woud come in handy for them, where the ones getting $15 could get along better without it than the ones getting $3 per week. So by his statement it would be better for the shop's crew if the wages would be $3 per week for everybody, so they would be in more need of the sick and death benefit.

Question No. 2.—The constitution of the B. & S. W. U. says that it shall forever be unconstitutional to reduce the dues below twenty-five cents per week so according to this the minority rules instead of the majority?"

His answer was that the labor unions' being a failure in the past was on account of low dues, hence it was deemed advisable to have this clause in the constitution to insure its success (for the fakirs).

After this there were several meetings held in Lasters' Hall (pure and simple), but with very little success. The fakirs, seeing that this kind of game was a failure, got the assistance of the firm. So the firm posted a notice in the different departments, which reads as follows:

"To the employees of our factory: We have signed an agreement with the officers of the B. & S. W. U., said agreement to be in force until July 1, 1903, whereby we are to have the use of the B. & S. W. U. label. We consider it to be to our interest and to the interest of our employees to have the use of this label, and any employee attempting to influence or coerce against the organization we will dispense with his services, and the officers agree to furnish us with help to take the place of those who will not join."

(Signed) D. A. DONOVAN & Co.

The cutters in the factory belong to the K. of L. They did not like the interference of the B. & S. W. U., and their agent interviewed the firm and submitted the following agreement to the firm:

"We, the firm of D A. Donovan & Co., do agree not to discharge or allow to be discharged any cutter belonging to the K. of L.; we further agree not to hire any other than K. of L. cutters."

The firm asked for forty-eight hours to consider the proposition, and the agent consented, and before the time had expired the cutters were discharged, and then the cutters declared a strike in that department, and picketed the shop. In the meantime, Eaton hired agents and sent them all over the state, to do what? To do nothing short of procuring scabs. These agents are procuring cutters, of whom two are prominent members of the S. D. P., one being a candidate at the last elecetion for State Representative As they were not successful in getting a sufficient number, they decided to hold a conference with the local executive board of the K. of L., the result of which was that an agreement was entered between the two to recognize each others' cards. The reason of this conference was that they did not want to create too much trouble in this shop, because they have two or three other shops on the line here. The pure and simple lasters employed do not like the idea of paying twenty-five cents per week dues, but they took the dose without a murmur (how the mighty have fallen!). The lady stitchers, who have no organization whatever, showed more pluck than any of the shop's crew, some of them refusing to be victimized by the bunco-steerers and left their jobs.

LYNN LASTERS ALLIANCE NO. 267, S. T. & L. A.
DANIEL S. LAW,
ALFRED JEPPS,
MICHAEL CROTTY,
Press Committee.

A Parallel.

(Continued from page 1.)

trayed him, and soon as he did bray, the swindle was out and he drew upon himself the well deserved clubbing that he got. So now with all these counterfeit Socialist movements that the wods are just now full of. Only the dull can at all be taken in by them, and just as soon as they start braying, as here in Brockton and Haverhill, they are bound to betray themselves. From that moment the tidal wave begins to rise, that, imperceivable at first is bound in the end to engulf them in popular abhorrence.

As the reputation and power of lions were not impaired by the donkey's trick, neither will the character and power of the Socialist Labor Party be impaired in the end by the corrupt light in which the Debserie and kindred affairs seek to place Socialism.

On the contrary!

H.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING

A lease has just been secured of the greater part of the building Nos. 2, 4, and 6 Reade street, junction of Duane street and City Hall place. The location is most favorable, the building almost adjoining the City Hall Park.

This completes all the important arrangements for the DAILY PEOPLE establishment: a press, typesetting machines and excellent quarters are now cured.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$7,701.68
Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, Financial Secretary	125.00
Received from Daily People Committee, per Hugo Vogt, Cashier	104.60
Received from Minor Fund (Tee A. Cee, Providence, R. I., 50c.; Section Jacksonville, Ill., $10; A. O. Grote, Ferndale, Cal., $1.; Charles Kensinger, Lafayette City, Pa., $1; Frank Kalb, N. Y. City, 25 cents; A. Goldman, N. Y. City, $1; Chas. Tobin, Attleboro, Mass., $1.	14.75
Total	$7,946.03

HENRY KUHN,
Financial Secretary Treasurer.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

At meeting of Sunday, April 8, Comrade Yagman acted as chairman.

Organizer reported that arrangements have been completed for mass meeting of next Sunday, April 15, at 3 p. m., at 66 and 68 East Fourth street, and comrades of the neighboring districts are urged to bring their friends and neighbors. Further, that the National Daily People Committee will defray the necessary expenses of mass meetings for DAILY PEOPLE, which will be held only in localities where they may do the most good. Further, that some organizations have done but little in collecting on the pledges for the DAILY PEOPLE, and that blanks, similar to the Party delinquency slips, reminding pledgers of the amount unpaid, were ready for distribution. The day of issuing the DAILY PEOPLE is approaching, and pledges must be paid in full as soon as possible, to enable the Daily People Trustees to close contracts, lease building, etc., for all of which immediate expenditure of large sums of money is necessary. A discussion was raised as to the advisability of discontinuing the publication of names of comrades who pledge and pay sums of money for the Daily People Fund, and it was decided not to discontinue same, as it accomplished an important purpose besides the one of justly crediting comrades, workingmen, who deny themselves many a comfort to help to launch and equip the mighty and promiseful engine of warfare for the Party—the DAILY PEOPLE—but also the purpose of testing the sincerity and enthusiasm of comrades and sympathizers.

Delegates of following organizations responded to the roll call: Manhattan, Assembly Districts: 4th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th and 21st, 20th, 23d, 26th, 28th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th.

Kings, Assembly Districts: 21st, Br. 2. Danish Daily Peoplle Club, and Scandinavian Section, Br. 1.

New Jersey: Section Essex County.

Delegates reported that pledges are being collected and work of various kinds done for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE. Ninth A. D. reported having collected $43 of the $62 pledged. Instructed to get more pledged; 14th reported of arranging a mass meeting for the DAILY PEOPLE; 16th and 19th and 21st gave $1 each toward expense of conference; other districts are urged to follow suit; the 16th reported also that nearly 700 tickets were sold for Daily People Festival, of which only $100 are outstanding; 32d and 33d take notice; other districts are given the opportunity to beat above district in the rate of settling for tickets; 18th handed over the first $10 collected on pledges, promising to do better; 23d will try to have all of its pledges paid in full by end of April; instructed to hurry up and get more pledged; 34th and 35th reported to have preparations started for an entertainment for DAILY PEOPLE for May 7th. Have a large membership and large comfortable club rooms; are very patriotic about 34th and 35th districts. Report further that they heard of such a thing, too, as a Daily People Fund. A committee of Comrades Katz, Siff and Tzemakh elected to go to this district and help them to take their proper place in the list of organizations. Section Essex County reported that they have thus far collected pledges for $270, on account of which $100 has been paid. Section Essex County imposed upon itself the task of raising $500.

In conformity with request of N. E. C. a festival will be held on May 1, as well as another convivial and money-making affair for May 30, for which a number of desirable gifts have been donated. Section Union Hill, let us hear from you.

Comrades H. Simpson and H. Lightbourn were elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, for the mass meeting of Sunday, April 15.

Uncertainty prevailing among delegates as to meeting of conference on Sundays on which mass meetings are held, it was decided to have it a standing rule that delegates are to meet after each mass meeting takes place, in the same hall. Dele-

(Continued to page 4.)

C. PETERSEN,
Insurance,
61 Beekman St., Box 1576, MANHATTAN.
166 Fiftieth St., BROOKLYN.
DROP ME A POSTAL. WILL CALL.

TELEPHONE CALL, 1323 SPRING.
Julius Hammer,
PHARMACIST
304-306 Rivington street,
Corner of Lewis, NEW YORK.

S. L. P. Supplies

Constitution with Platform in English, German and Polish, per 100	50c.
Constitution in Jewish, without Platform, per 100	40c.
Due Cards, per hundred	40c.
Application Cards, English and German, per 100	40c.
Rubber Seals made to order, with Arm and Hammer, each	67c.

Orders should be accompanied with cash. It implies an unnecessary waste of time and money to keep credit accounts for such small amounts, often sending a number of bills before collection is made, which time and money can be put to better purpose.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 61 Beekman street, New York city.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

Don't write on both sides of the sheet.
Don't write on tissue paper.
Don't write with pencil.
Don't write with a broom stick if a toothpick is handy, pens preferred.
Don't crowd your lines.
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet.
Don't abbreviate.
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter.
Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings.
Don't write your signature as though you wished to remain incognito.
Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled.
Don't write on sheets of uneven size.
Don't take this ill.

Cooperative Literary Society.

TO THE PEOPLE.—On February 25, of this year, at 209 East Broadway, a Socialist organization was formed, under the name of the "Co-operative Literary Society." Here is an extract from its platform:

. . . "Socialist parties, while spreading the principles of Socialism, have the more important task of organizing their members into a well-drilled revolutionary army. The task of a non-partisan Socialist club is merely educational; to awaken the sleeping minds of the people; to arouse discontent with iniquities of the present conditions; to acquaint and educate the workers in the teachings of Socialism by menas more tolerant and intimate than a party can employ, and thus prepeare new members for the Socialist army 'To teach and be taught' is our motto."

The work of the C. L. S. will consist in propagating Socialism, in self-education, and social intercourse.

Socialists and sympathizers are cordially invited to attend the next meeting, at the above address. A. A. HELLER,
New York, April 2. Secretary.

The Debserie Impaled Some More.

TO THE PEOPLE—Corcoran brought out several good points relative to the famous "Lobby Bill," but there is one interesting point that he overlooked. Carey has no conception of what working class legislation should be, but he has a well defined understanding of the fact that the members of the working class "aint movin' in the best sercity," and that they are apt to be "wulgar." The first effect, and in my opinion it was the principal effect sought by the framer of the bill, was to shut the constituents, of whom Carey had become ashamed, from the State house. He found that they were not as well dressed as his fellow legislators or himself, for that matter, and that it raised a laugh against him to have this ragged army looking to him as a leader. Carey, who would protect the workers by building armories; Carey, who grows tearfully loquacious at the wrongs of the workers when he needs votes, now turns on them when they become troublesome, and shuts the door of his "union shop" in their faces. That at least the lobby bill has done. What more could we ask?

Some very good comrades live in hopes that we may oblige some of the Social Democrats to take a Socialist position. Carey, for instance, was forced from his ridiculous position on the Dubuque Bill, but it is not what a man does under compulsion but what he does on his own initiative that counts. The whole Social Democracy is built on the same lines. Mr. Bates of Quincy, whose wonderful document was commented on in THE PEOPLE of March 5, tells the voters to support him because he has never drank or used tobacco. Another man might have these same virtues and also be in the habit of going to bed at 8.30 in the evening. Where would Mr. Bates' argument and grounds for support be then? In Abington the Social Democrats issued a document that demanded to know whether or not the voters knew that Socialism meant a three-cent fare to Brockton. If the Democrats offered a two-cent fare to the same place would it not drive all other parties out of business—that is, if a three-cent fare from any part of Abington to Brockton was Socialism? The funny part of the whole business is the question, by what right do the Social Democrats guarantee all these low fares?

It is funny, but it is also an example of the horrible degradation of the middle class. We made Carey give several correct imitations of the festive eel when we caught him up on the armory question. His fellow member, Coulter of Brockton, has gone a little farther. This Coulter was at one time a member of Battery I. The Battery needs new quarters, and Mr. Coulter is one of the pushers to grant them what they demand. Perhaps the ready Haverhillites will explain whether he is forced by law to do so, or whether he wishes to give the "boys" good, wholesome, sanitary housing in order that their strength may not be undermined. Abe Kahn who explained Carey's move by referring to the Socialists in the German army may, perhaps, be able to find a better excuse in this case. I simply call the attention of the comrades to this matter, and ask them to watch Mr. Coulter "explain" this act of treason to the class for which he claims to stand.

Mr. Beals, also a Social Democrat, is indulging in some more fearful and wonderful legislation. He has dealt unsparing blows to the debasing liquor traffic, but there are those who say that, while he has jumped on the kitchen bar roooms, he has allowed the large and paying—his point of view—drug stores to go unscathed. His brothers of the blue ribbon hail him as the second savior of the world and have pushed his mayoralty boom for all it is worth. Mr. Beals does not stop at the suppression of the "rum traffic," he also believes that it is Socialism to go to bed at eight o'clock, and he delivers lectures on how a curfew law will usher in the co-operative commonwealth. A man who understands the rudiments of Socialism can plainly see that these men are tinkering at externals. One sees drunkenness and vice, so he runs in with a law to abolish the saloon, and when he has power attempts to abolish it by following up pocket bar rooms that cannot afford to pay tribute. Another sees that children are not as healthy as they might be, so he would pack them off to their squalid and uncomfortable beds. In this last case it is a fact that these children do not go home simply because their homes are filthy, their parents apt to show the effects of our beautiful system, and their whole surroundings less pleasant and less HEALTHY, for that matter, than are the cold and cheerless streets. But then a curfew law in the hands of a Debsite would be a sort of asses' jawbone against these hosts of sin, though it would be more logical to use Weeping Jimmy or the Lung Tester for that purpose.

Mr. Beals goes farther than the curfew laws, and in this mater he has a partner. The Social Democratic branch in Brockton is much stirred up over the action of Perry and Beals, Social Democrats, who, contrary to the platform on which they were elected, have seen fit to vote to grant a franchise to the Massachusetts Telegraph and Telephone Company. They have been called before the branch to answer for their conduct, and the result is that if they are forced to resign, the branch will also be broken, as the "radical" element wants to try for the job itself. The line of defense adopted is unique. If anything is said and the charges are pushed, people will not have confidence in Socialism and it will take some time to restore confidence again, while if the thing is allowed to rust out, the confidence game can go on just as merrily as ever. Also, if these two men did not vote for it someone else would, in order to keep the new Socialist Labor Party Section from discovering that all is not harmony in the camp of the enemy, not only should Beals and Perry not be thus persecuted, but the man who preferred charges against them should be thrown out of the branch. Verily, between franchises, curfew laws, lobby bills, liquor deals and liquor suppression, prayers for the house of representatives and armory measures, the Social Democratic party is proving itself most worthy legislators, and also apt followers of the now dead pops, and apt associates of the Kangaroos.

F. M.
Stoneham, Mass., April 8.

Pasco, Wash., Again---A Product of Capitalism.

TO THE PEOPLE—Now and then I see something in THE PEOPLE about Pasco. I am glad that some members of the Socialist Labor Party can scare up regard enough to make the world acquainted with such a God-forsaken place as Pasco.

Talk all you want about civilization, it is little felt in Pasco. It is a common occurrence for a pack of drunken Indians to parade what is called a side walk here. What a beautiful impression it must make on the school children coming home from school to see a lot of Indians drunk. Or it may be that they see some poor wretch stagger out of the Pasco whiskey dive, where he has left perhaps his last nickel. Or possibly they may see the Pasco bully try to break the head of some poor vagrant, or even of some good citizen. All these dastardly sights must cause the children to think that life in this beautiful land of ours is really such.

As many of them are too poor to even get an education outside of Pasco, one may imagine the condition in which they will be thrown out upon the world. I think it is high time that Pasco was taking some steps towards refining itself and its rising generation.

Suppose the whiskey shop was closed up. Would it hurt the welfare of the town? I think not. Suppose a hall was established where every one might go to read good and useful literature, or otherwise quietly enjoy themselves. Suppose singing societies, and athletic associations were formed. Would these things hurt Pasco? They certainly would hurt the liquor trade severely, but they would give the children higher motives of life than loating, and raise the social level of Pasco considerably.

The surrounding country is thinly settled and by various sorts of men. Some raise horses, some cattle, some wheat, some hay; all produce wealth either directly or indirectly, but not one realize that he is giving wealth to shylocks and highway robbers who skin them out of all they can, every time any business is transacted between them. For example, the poor hay-rancher who gets $7 or $8 a ton for hay thinks he is doing well. But when the year is done, even though he is out of money, he does not realize that something is wrong.

On the railroad some of the boys say that they are satisfied with standard wages, and they only have to work from twelve to twenty-four hours a day. They do not think of kicking. Just as the Northern Pacific whistles the tune, they will dance.

Some people in Pasco, however, are so deeply interested in the problem of Socialism that they forgot to join the Section and help the work along with their dues. This makes it all the harder to carry on the glorious struggle for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," which last is unknown in a workingman's home.

Boys, wake up! Stand shoulder to shoulder. That is the only way we can continue and finally win the greatest and grandest war ever waged on this planet. For we can, and we must, and we shall win it. Long live the Socialist Labor Party!

R. C. BREMMER.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bonafide signature and address.]

J. N., JR., CANTON, O.—Can't forward the matter to the Bohemian paper as you suggest. It is next to impossible to have one article used by two people. The way to do is to send one to each.

F. G., CLEVELAND, O.—That question indulges in too loose a use of words. The government of the United States is corrupt in the sense that it must needs be immoral. A capitalist government upholds the rule of plunder; the wrong-doer cannot choose but be immoral.

But the term is usually applied to a different line of thought, and in that line it is wrong. No Democratic or Republican or Populist office-holder ever sold out to the working class: they are as true as steel to their own, the capitalist class. In that sense the U. S. government is not corrupt, it is as pure as any other robber-class government that preceded it ever was.

F. H., NEW YORK—The Anarchists and other labor crooks re-captured the Buffalo *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. The Party's German organ is now the Cleveland, O., *Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung*. See advertisement.

C. H. K., VANCOUVER, B. C.—The word "proletair" first turns up in the Roman republic, when it was declining towards the Empire. It was a term applied to the "prole," the spawn, that is to say, to the masses, that were being pauperized, and that were being made dependent, but that, by virtue of their numbers and also theoretical citizenship, had a certain power that it was found wise to lull to sleep. The former sense is left out of the present word; and the word itself is retained by reason of its retaining the latter sense. There is this essential difference between the modern and the old Roman proletarian: the latter was fed by the State; the former feeds the State.

R. S., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Under no circumstances will the *Volkszeitung* get a cent. Just as stated in THE PEOPLE of last March 25, the decision of Mr. Justice Truax will be as barren a victory for Tammany as was the previous decision of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.

W. H. C., BOSTON, MASS.—They were both deposed, and wound up in England. Any book on modern history will give full information on that.

L. M. L., NEW YORK—It requires nobody, least of all a *Social Democratic Herald*, to tell us what sort of fish the Harrimans, Hayeses and Hilkowitzes are. Their virtues were so well known by the Socialist Labor Party that they were fired out in short order. For the rest, while agreeing with you that the present rumpus among the "united Socialists" is fit to give one a stitch in the side with laughter, yet all the puss that is now flowing in the open has been all along laid bare in these columns, has been foreseen and indicated, and deserves no special treatment. It can all be summed up in the words: "Dupers duping dupes." Your article is superfluous.

S. F., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND OTHERS—The subscription rates for THE DAILY PEOPLE will be as follows: 1 year, $3.50; 6 months, $2; 3 months, $1. Subscriptions may be sent in now.

W. G., CINCINNATI, O.—Yes, we heard of that yarn. The picture of THE DAILY PEOPLE press resembles the press of the *Abendblatt* as much as an elephant resembles a horse. Fact is that the bare thought of a DAILY PEOPLE throws crookdom into such blind rage (and they are justified) that they can't see. They feel in advance the cold steel entering their souls.

B. O. D., FRONTENAC, KAS.—Your surprise at the man's conduct reminds us of the surprise we felt. But your surprise will vanish, just as ours did, when you learn that he has a side business which consists in lending out money, and not always within the usury laws. When THE PEOPLE enumerated the bourgeois petty and dirty business interests that dominated the Volkszeitung Corporation, and that sought to dominate the Socialist Labor Party, you will remember that, along with lager beer saloon keepers, small traders, small grocery men, job holders in "stiff societies," etc., usurious money lenders were also mentioned. Hit one crook and you hit them all. Although we did not at the time know that the man himself indulged in money lending, and some time usuriously, and could not possibly have had him in mind, he felt conscience struck, and has since been looking for pretexts to bolt to a more "tolerant" crowd. When we found out that our surprise vanished. So will yours now that you are told of it.

B. T., HOBOKEN, N. J.—Who cares? The May Day Parade of the Central Fakirated Union may or may not be large. If large, next election day will help to prove once more what we have been claiming all along; to wit, that the Socialist Labor Party has lost no votes. The crew that parades against the Socialist Labor Party is a capitalist politician crew; big crowds for bluffing and no votes.

"DUTCH," EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—There is no truth whatever in the statement made to you. Section Indianapolis Ind., did not endorse the Democratic platform in the presidential campaign of '96; consequently, the Socialist Labor Party had no occasion to countenance any such treason, and, as a matter of course, would not have done so. It is not in conformity with the Socialist Labor Party' tactics to give aid and comfort, directly or indirectly to capitalist parties, or itself to steer any course but the directest. If any Socialist Labor Party organization were to commit such an act, the National Executive Committee would instantly suspend it. Your informant must either be a deliberate falsifier, or he heard a thing and got it all twisted up. This did happen:

There is in Indianapolis a German paper, the *Tribune*, owned by one Philip Rappaport. This Rappaport and his paper gave themselves out for Socialists, and Rappaport was a member of the Socialist Labor Party. But he did not like the Socialist Labor Party tactics. When Populism came along he began to talk populism, and finding he would be expelled, he withdrew and joined the Pops. Then came the campaign of 1896, and he suddenly turned McKinleyite, writing pamphlets for the Advance Agent. Since then he has become Debserie. He is among the "German Socialists" in America who stuffs the papers in Germany with silly articles against the Socialist Labor Party. Guess that is what your informant must have had in mind.

A. M., NEW LONDON, CONN.—1st. Pasters circulated for individual candidates have a fishy odor. It is an inducement, if not an invitation, to the voters to scratch the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

2d. As to when to issue the tickets to the wards, that is a question you should address to your State Committee.

H. B., SEATTLE, WASH.—Have not heard of or from either.

J. L., BUTTE, MONT.—Your graphic biography showing E. J. Flanagan of Idaho to be a James R. Sovereign labor crook will be preserved for use at some time, sure to come, when the man will utter himself on what may deceive the working class or public. In the case at hand it is superfluous; he can't deceive anybody. All he does accomplish is to raise a just suspicion against himself.

C. N., BUFFALO, N. Y.—That was a mistake. The paper meant was not the Danish paper, but *Arbetaren*, the Swedish organ of the Socialist Labor Party. The Danish paper went to the dogs.

R. R. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—That point should be clear by this time:

The *Volkszeitung* was in this predicament: In order to get an injunction that would keep THE PEOPLE from appearing, it had to sue the Party, because it is the Party that issues THE PEOPLE. But the *Volkszeitung* could not sue the Party without forthwith putting its foot into its own mouth; it had created a manikin party of its own, which it named "Socialist Labor Party;" now, then, to sue the Party would be to start by admitting that its own party was not the Socialist Labor Party. So it could not take that shoot. Finding its own swindle standing it way, it proceeded to sue the Party officers AS INDIVIDUALS, and stating expressly that they issued the paper not for any party, but as their own venture. Upon this, in some mysterious way, the Corporation got an injunction against the Party officers sued. But a principal cannot be enjoined by enjoining his agent; an agent is enjoined by the injunction on his principal. As the Party officers were not individually issuing THE PEOPLE, the injunction against them was only a bluff. The Party officers are not bluffable. Thus it happens that THE PEOPLE, despite injunctions, continues to appear, and the Party officers are not liable. The Tammany conspiracy fell through completely.

R. V., ALLENTOWN, PA.—You are not surprised, are you? The ring of fakirs in control of the Sick and Death Benefit Fund are not made of paplermache. When hit they feel it; and being hit hard, besides being a very stupid set, it is natural they should imagine they can wreak vengeance. But this country is not Timbuctoo, little as these folks are aware of the fact.

L. T. G., RUTLAND, VT.—It is said, in a loose way, that the Socialist Labor Party is twenty and even more years old. The statement is, however, essentially false. There was no Socialist Labor Party until the campaign of 1890. It is from then the Party dates. What was before was a debating society, stamped with the characteristics of one Alexander Jonas, poltroonish, ignorant, pretentious and thoroughly alien, hating the country and its people, unable in short, to do anything. It is since 1890 that the Socialist Labor Party dates its actual existence.

Election in Hartford.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 8.—Our municipal election of April 2 has passed into history. The Republicans have carried the day, the Democrats, with few exceptions, having been completely snowed under. No wonder; the rotten Democracy had to the very eleventh hour before election no candidate for Mayor, and finally put up a lawyer for this position who was at the time in Washington to defeat the pending eight-hour law, for which purpose he had been sent there by local capitalist corporations.

Surely th Democratic leaders could not have applied a more severe slap to the face of "organized" labor than to put up a man under such conditions as candidate for Mayor. The consequence was that an unusual amount of "pasting" was practised.

The S. L. P., for the first time in a municipal campaign, has held its own. Eighteen months ago it polled in the city 296 votes; this time, 308 votes.

Although the vote has remained nearly the same, the sources have been completely shifted. The Second Ward, being a mechanics' district, was the banner ward in the former election, but this time it has fallen far below; the banner ward now is the Tenth, the factory district.

A few days prior to election some fakirs started an "independent" club in the Second Ward. As usual, the "Independence" consisted in selling votes to any one willing to pay for them. In a stone-yard not far from the voting booth in said ward they had established a real bargain counter; it was loathsome to see the shameful act. Of course, in the other wards, also, and notably the First, money freely circulated.

Our capitalist dailies of the old parties laud the intelligence of the voters to have placed the right man in the right position or office. Whether this is true or not may be judged by the following occurrence:

In the First Ward, a former Democratic stronghold, a man by the name of George Whitman has been elected Alderman on the Republican ticket. But now it turns out that no such man is living in said ward. Since then several "Georges" have turned up from other wards; also from a number of surrounding town, but it is said none is the right "George." Where the Republican slate manipulators got the name from is hard to conjecture; pehaps they took the name from a voting list. For it must be borne in mind that here the old and antiquated voting system prevails as yet, and a man once entered on such a list may remain on it for any length of time, if not by mere chance it is learned that the man has left town or died. A separate registration for every election is not required here.

But now as to the "intelligence" of our voters. As tis instance proves, the average voter will vote for any dummy, if he has made up his mind to vote a certain ticket. And yet, such people feel offended if they are called what they really are—mere voting cattle.

Lectures.

DENVER, COL.
April 22—8 p. m., James Pershing, "Social Organization," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street.

DETROIT MICH.
April 15—7.30 p. m., H. Ulbricht, "The place of Individualism under Socialism;" 315 Gratiot avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.
April 15—8 p. m., "The Invisible Empire;" E. K. Thomas, 78 Springfield avenue.

NEW YORK.
April 13—8 p. m., Doeleman, "The Evolution of the Proletariat;" at Headquarters of the 28th Assembly District, 242 East 80th street.

April 15—8 p. m., C. G. Teche "The Two Sides of Socialism;" Headquarters of the 32d and 33d Assembly Districts, 169 East 109th street.

THE GENERAL VOTE

On the Place for Holding the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

Sections.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, O.	Columbus, O.	Denver, Colo.	Newark, N. J.	New York, N. Y.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Providence, R. I.	St. Louis, Mo.	Syracuse, N. Y.
ARIZONA:												
Phœnix	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
CALIFORNIA:												
Los Angeles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	1	—
San Francisco	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin County	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	10	..	—	—	—
Santa Clara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
COLORADO:												
Denver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	2	—	—	—
Mesa County	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	5	—
Olathe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Williamsburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
CONNECTICUT:												
Bridgeport	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
Hartford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	5	—	—	—
Milford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
New Britain	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	13	—	—	—
New Haven	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	6	—	—	—
New London	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	26	..	—	—	—
Plainfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	—	—
Rockville I	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rockville II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	1	—	—
South Norwalk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Stamford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
West Haven	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
ILLINOIS:												
Belleville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	1	—
Chicago	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—
Collinsville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Jacksonville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
INDIANA:												
Evansville	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Fort Wayne	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indianapolis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
IOWA:												
Davenport	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
KENTUCKY:												
Louisville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
Newport	5	..	..	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Paducah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—
LOUISIANA:												
Member-at-large	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
MAINE:												
Hallowell	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
MARYLAND:												
Baltimore	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	—	—	—
MASSACHUSETTS:												
Boston	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—
Cambridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Chelsea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Everett	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Fall River	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Haverhill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Holyoke	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—
Lawrence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	1	—	—
Lowell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Lynn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
Malden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
New Bedford	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Peabody	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Pittsfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	2
Revere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Somerville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Taunton	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	3	—	—
Woburn	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Worcester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
MICHIGAN:												
Detroit	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
MINNESOTA:												
Duluth	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Minneapolis	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	4	22	—	—	—
St. Paul	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—
Members-at-large	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	14	1	—	—	—
MISSOURI:												
St. Louis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	..
MONTANA:												
Members-at-large	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	..	..
NEBRASKA:								7				
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	..	..
NEW JERSEY:												
Camden Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	..	..
Essex County	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	56	—	—	..	..
Hudson Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	..	..
Middlesex Co.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	..	..
Passaic Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	1	—	..	..
Union Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	..	..	..
NEW YORK:												
Albany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	..	2
Auburn	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	..	..
Batavia	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	..	..
College Point	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Erie Co.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	..	..
Gloversville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	..	..
Johnstown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	..	..
Newburgh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	..	..
New York, I	1	5	—	1	—	1	—	414	1	4	1	3
New York, II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	1	—	1	—
Onondaga Co.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	25
Peekskill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	..	..
Rensselaer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	..	..
Richmond Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	..	..
Rochester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	..	..	—	..
Schenectady	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	4
Sing Sing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	..
Troy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	..	..
Utica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	—	..	..
Yonkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	..	..
OHIO:												
Butler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Canton	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	4	8	—	—	—
Cincinnati	—	—	—	—	..	—	..	14	1	—	—	—
Cleveland	—	1	—	..	..	..	—	78	—	—	—	—
Collinwood	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	8	—	—	—	..
Columbus	—	—	8	—	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Salineville	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	..	5	—	..	—
OREGON:												
Member-at-large	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	..	—
PENNSYLVANIA:												
Bethlehem	..	—	—	—	—	—	..	3	2	—	—	—
Blythedale	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	2	11	—	..	—
Braddock I	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Bridgeville	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	5	2	..	1	—
Buena Vista	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	..	—	—
Dubois	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	3	..	—	—
East Pittsburgh	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Erie	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	1	16	—	..	—
Grove City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Houtzdale	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Jeannette	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—
Kane	—	—	15	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latrobe	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
McKeesport	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Patton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—
Philadelphia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	64	2	2	—	—
Pittsburgh	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	51	23	—	—	—
Quakertown	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Rankin	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	..	—	—
Scranton I	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Scranton II	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	1	—
Stoneboro	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—
Sutersville	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Walker's Mills	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	8	—	..	—
Wilkesbarre	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—
Wilkinsburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Wilmerding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—
RHODE ISLAND:												
Burrillsville	—	7	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Falls	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pawtucket	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Providence	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	24	—	—
Woonsocket	—	11	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TENNESSEE:												
Member-at-large	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TEXAS:												
San Antonio	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
UTAH:												
Salt Lake City	1	—	6	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
VIRGINIA:												
Newport News	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Richmond	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	..	—	—
Roanoke	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—
WASHINGTON:												
Pasco	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Seattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
Tacoma	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—	..	1	—
Whatcom	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
WISCONSIN:												
Milwaukee	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Totals	30	148	88	10	3	29	3	2164	320	75	26	36

Total vote cast, 2,932.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23d street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting with John Keveney in the chair. Absent Sauter and Brown, the latter on agitation and excused. The financial report for the week ending April 7, showed receipts $47.10; expenditures, $37.05.

An interesting communication was received from Comrade B. F. Keinard, who is in Paris, France, describing conditions in the movement there.

Section Homestead, Pa., reported the expulsion of P. J. Rodgers and Taylor Lloyd for violation of pledge by voting for candidates of both old parties. Sections San Antonio, Tex. and Yonkers, N. Y. report arrangements for Daily People Festival on May 1; Section Detroit, Mich., will hold Daily People Festival in conjunction with L. A.'s Nos. 207 and 261.

The date of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party having been fixed for the 2d of June, the Sections are called upon to prepare for the sending of delegates; also to discuss what propositions they want to have placed before the Convention. Copies of these propositions must be sent to the National Executive Committee on or before May 15, and will then be printed and distributed to the Sections, enabling them to instruct their delegates. Resolved that a form of credentials be adopted to be sent by the National Executive Committee to the State Committees for distribution among the Sections.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Meeting of the General Committee Socialist Labor Party of Boston, March 25, 1900. Fred E. Buker of Stoneham in the chair. Absent, O'Brien of Woburn; Sullivan of Revere, and Roche of Winchester.

Report on the referendum vote endorsing the action of the comrades of Greater Boston, and making the temporary General Committee permanent. For—227; against, —0. Twenty one Sections voted.

State Organizer Malloney reported for the week ending March 17, 1900, having worked in the following places: Lynn, East Boston, Brockton, Abington, and Stoughton. Good prospects of a Section in each of the three latter places.

Voted to elect a committee of three to confer with the Committee on Headquarters from Section Boston to assist in securing permanent headquarters in that city as soon as possible.

The General Committee will meet on the second and fourth Sunday of each month at 3 p. m., at 154 School street, Everett.

ALFRED E. JONES,
Secretary.
200 Bradford street, Everett.

GREATER BOSTON AUXILIARY—The regular quarterly meeting will be held on Sunday, April 22, at 3 p. m., at Homestead Hall, 724 Washington street.

All who contribute to the State Organizer fund or believe in pushing the propaganda work throughout the state, are earnestly urged to be present.

HARRIET C. LOTHROP,
Secretary.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—Regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York will be held on Saturday, April 14, 8 p. m., at 177 First avenue, Manhattan. Entrance on 11th street.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA—A continued special meeting of Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., will be held Sunday, April 15, at the headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue, at 2 p. m. Comrades are urged to attend.

PITTSBURG—Sections 31st and 38th Ward met at the headquarters of the latter on Saturday evening, April 7, for the purpose of consolidating the two Sections, and arranging preparations for opening the Fall campaign. They will carry on a series of agitation meetings in Kroemer's Hall, at Climax and Haberman avenues, beginning Tuesday evening, April 10, with that fearless champion, Thomas Hickey.

May Conference.

The first meeting of the above conference held for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a monster parade and mass meeting to celebrate International Labor Day, was held on Saturday, March 31, at headquarters of the 14th Assembly District, S. L. P., 177 First avenue, Manhattan, with H. Ehrenpreis in the chair. L. Abelson was elected secretary, and Joseph Scheurer, treasurer. Credentials were received and the delegates seated from the following organizations: District Alliance 49, S. T. & L. A., Tailors Progressive Union No. 11, N. Y. Machinists, Cigarmakers Union, L. A. 141, Bookworkers Union, L. A. 215, Excelsior Literary Society, Young Men's Socialist Educational Club, Young Socialist Propagandists, Swedish Section S. L. P., and the following subdivisions connected with Section New York, S. L. P., 4th, 12th, 6th and 10th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th and 21st, 30th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts and Bohemian and Italian Branches.

Under the head of correspondence, a letter was read from the Park Commissioners of the city of New York issuing permit for the use of Union Square Plaza and Cottage for the mass meeting, on Tuesday evening, May 1, 1900. An arrangement committee, consisting of Comrades F. C Fulling, P. Cooper and Joseph Scheurer was elected to lay out a suitable route for the parade, and attend to the necessary details for the parade and mass meeting. The matter of collecting funds to cover the necessary expenses then came up, and it was decided to request the organzations to donate as much as they could. It was further decided that all transparencies for parade be made uniform in size, and the making of such transparencies be left in the hands of the conference. In connection with this, the organizations represented in the conference are called upon to send in orders for such transparencies, accompanying the same with the inscriptions that they desire to be placed on transparency.

The treasurer reported receipts for the evening to be $10.

The conference then adjourned, to meet again on Saturday, April 7, in the same hall, and the organizations that are not yet represented in the conference are requested to send delegates to this meeting.

* * *

The second meeting of the above conference, held at 177 First avenue, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the parade and demonstration on Union Square Plaza on May 1 to celebrate International Labor Day, was very well attended. Further credentials were received from the following organizations: Progressive Lithographers Union, Finnish Socialist Association, and the following Assembly Districts of the S. L. P.: 8th, 20th, 26th, 28th, of Manhattan, and 13th and 14th, and 20th, of Brooklyn.

The arrangement committee then recommended the following route for the parade, which was accepted: Start from Tenth street and First avenue, to Avenue C, to Third street, to Sixth avenue, to Carmine street, to Hudson street, to Eighth avenue, to Seventeenth street, to Union Square.

Committees were elected to visit a number of trade organizations, with a view to getting them to participate in the parade and demonstration, and to send delegates to the May conference.

Under the report of organizations, the delegates reported that their respective organizations are urging their members to turn out in the parade, and that they have donated money to the conference toward covering the necessary expenses.

Upon motion, the conference decided to have 15,00 hand-bills printed announcing the parade and demonstration.

The delegates from D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., reported that the organizations connected with the D. A. will march in a separate division, headed by a band of music.

The conference then adjourned, to meet again on Monday, April 16th, 8 p. m., at 177 First avenue, Manhattan.

L. ABELSON, Secretary.

Daily People.

(Continued from page 3.)

gates not having time to "take in" the mass meeting may come at 4.30 p. m. to same hall. A change of meeting time for the Daily People Conference having been proposed, delegates are urgently requested to come to next meeting of conference, taking place on Sunday, April 15, after the mass meeting, so that a time of meeting inconvenient to them may not be selected.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

New York Assembly Districts.

8th	$0.75
9th	12.00
12th	3.50
14th	13.75
15th and 17th	17.00
18th	10.00
20th	4.10
21st	50
23d	6.00
28th	75
34th	9.25
Brooklyn Assembly Districts.	
Branch 2, 7th	14.00
Branch 1, Scandinavian Section	6.25
NEW JERSEY.	
Section Essex County	$28.00
Swedish Machinists Union	22.00
Total	$147.35

Paying pledgers reported since last week:

New York Assembly Districts.

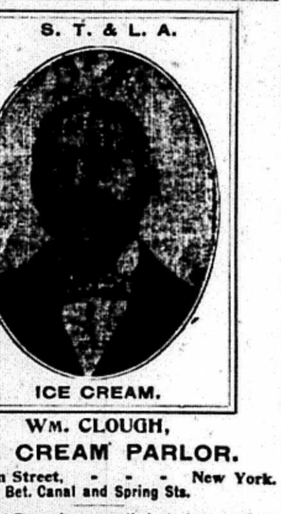
S. Goldstein, 12th	$5.00
Victoria Hammer, 12th	5.00
J. Brower, 12th	5.00
Stamps sold by Frankel, 12th	40
J. Engel, 16th	5.00
M. Perlmutter, 16th	5.00
M. Salomovitz, 16th	2.00
A. Henig, 16th	2.00
L. Goldman, 16th	2.00
Alex Fred, 16th	2.00
Henry Bolen, (previously credited Bolidu, 28th)	75

Daily People Conference, Attention! Important meeting after the mass meeting, next Sunday, April 15, at 66 and 68 East Fourth street, New York.

DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING.

The Daily People Conference has called a mass meeting, to be held on Sunday, April 15, 3 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 and 68 East Fourth street, Manhattan. The speakers on this occasion will be Daniel DeLeon, H. Carless and Julian Pierce.

S. T. & L. A.



ICE CREAM.

WM. CLOUGH,
ICE CREAM PARLOR.
261 Hudson Street, - - - New York.
Bet. Canal and Spring Sts.

Picnics and Excursions supplied at short notice.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES,
New and Second Hand.

BILLIARD SUPPLIES.
PRICES LOW.
LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT.

F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipaw Av.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.
A.W. Beadle, Agent, 73 Duane St., New York.

Prices Low -- Easy Terms.
DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.

Socialistische
ARBEITER-ZEITUNG
The German Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

MAX FORKER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES
One year $1.00
Six months 50
Three months 25

BUSINESS OFFICE, 239 St. Clair street, Cleveland, O., where all money transmittances and business communications are to be directed.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed *Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung*, Room 308, 61 Beekman street, New York, P. O. Box, 1576.

Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.

Authorized Agents for "The People."

AKRON, OHIO:
W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia, O.
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
Alfred T. Hibbert, 18 Grace street.
BOSTON, MASS.:
C. Croasdell, 1597 Washington street.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
J. C. Custer, 422 Main street.
BUENA VISTA, PA.
W. H. Thomas.
BUFFALO, N. Y.:
B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
CANTON, OHIO:
Wm. S. Poorman, 1225 E. North street.
CATSKILL, N. Y.
E. Elmer Cerren.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.:
John P. Curran, 525 Dexter street.
CHICAGO, ILL.:
H. Sale, 1104 Twelfth street, 2d floor.
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.:
John J. Kelly, 62 Grattan street.
CINCINNATI, OHIO:
Louis Ballhaus, 26 W. Court street.
M. Strauss, "Elbe." Flat 5.
CLEVELAND, OHIO:
P. C. Christiansen, 90½ Professor street.
Fritz Feldner, 31 Carl street.
CLINTON, IOWA:
E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.:
Jos. T. Brecka.
DAYTON, OHIO:
Henry J. Kastner, 112 Bainbridge street.
DETROIT, MICH.:
P. Friesema, Jr., 238 Arndt street.
DENVER, COLO.
J. H. Martensen, 1124 W. 10th avenue.
DULUTH, MINN.
Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Louis Cohen, 61 Norman street.
ELIZABETH, N. J.:
G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.
ERIE, PA.
Fred. Uhlmann, 656 W. 19th street.
EVERETT, MASS.
M. J. King, 197 Ferry street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.:
H. Ormerod, 39 Beacon street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.:
F. B. Stone, 81 No. Main street.
HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.:
Ernest C. Peabody, 119 Elm street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
J. T. L. Remley, 2453 Station street.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.
Lewis Hoeckel, 426 No. Perry street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.:
J. De Castro, 741 W. Railroad street.
LAWRENCE, MASS.:
John Howard, S. L. P. Headquarters, Central Building.
LEADVILLE, COLO.:
M. E. White.
LINCOLN, NEB.:
Emil Ittig, Room 8, Sheldon Block.
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.:
J. Luxenburg, 73 Monson street.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Louis Rentelmann, 205½ South Main street, Room 7.
LOUISVILLE, KY.:
Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL, MASS.:
Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street.
LYNN, MASS.:
J. F. Coyle, 390 Washington street.
McKEESPORT, PA.:
John Hobbs, 526 White street.
MALDEN, MASS.:
Philip Rowland, 133 Malden street.
MILFORD, CONN.
Andrew Healy, P. O. Box 665.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
W. B. Hammond, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue, S.
MONTREAL, CAN.
J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.:
H. Carless, A. P. Wittel, } 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Roger W. Egan, 81 So. Burritt street.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.:
M. Steel, 126 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
E. A. Rivard, 129 Franklin street.
NEW LONDON, CONN.:
Adam Marx, 12 Union street, Box 412.
NEW WHATCOM, WASH.
Wm. McCormick.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.:
Leon Lacoste, 2611 Carondelet Walk street.
OAKLAND, CAL.
H. J. Schade, 718 Fifth street.
PASCOAG, R. I.
Gus Marsin, Box 325.
PATERSON, N. J.:
Richard Berdan, 70 N. First street.
John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.:
Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.:
Chas. Zolot, 1511½ Main street.
PEORIA, ILL.:
Carl Kirk, 127 Ann street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
Sam. Clark, 1304 Germantown avenue.
PITTSBURG, KAS.:
Chas. Heising, Box 180.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wm. I. Marshall, 1612 Fifth avenue.
PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.:
C. C. Crolly.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. I.
PUEBLO, COLO.:
Nixon Elliott, 1025 Berkley avenue.
READING, PA.
Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.
REDCLIFF, COLO.:
P. J. Ryan.
REVERE, MASS.
O. Sullivan, 21 Payson, street.
RENSSELAER, N. Y.:
Henry Stasius, N Columbia street.
RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st.
RIVERSIDE, CAL.:
A. F. Seward, 355 E. 12th street.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.:
C. Luedecke, 326 St. Josephs avenue.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Chas. Gaus, 1 Thompson street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Frank Leitner, 226 Center street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:
E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street.
Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street.
SAN JOSE, CAL.:
Fred. Haman, 22 North 1st street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.
SALEM, MASS.:
John White, 3 Dodge street, Ct.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH:
Geo. F. Petersen, 54 So. West Temple street.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.:
Jacob Loven, 437 Somerville avenue.
P. Jepsen, 128 Ferry street.
SCRANTON, PA.:
Wm. Watkins, 234 N. Bromley avenue.
SEATTLE, WASH.:
Bert Jacobson, 1514 First avenue.
SLOAN, N. Y.:
N. Van Kerkvoorde.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.:
Jacob Loven, Somerville avenue.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.:
Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
STOCKTON, CAL.
J. B. Ferguson, 442 East Market street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.
Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
F. P. Scott, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUNTON, MASS.
Max Boewe, 72 Wittenton street.
TACOMA, WASH.
C. Larsen, 3909 Warner stret.
TROY, N. Y.:
F. E. Passonno, 1004 Jacob street.
UNION HILL, N. J.:
Otto Becker, 348 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.
John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
C. H. King, P. O.
WATERBURY, CONN.
John Neubert, 39 Charles street.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.
Charles W. Peckham, Box 373.
WILKINSBURG, PA.:
Jas. A. McConnell.
WOBURN, MASS.
Jos. V. Schugel, 407 Main street.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.:
Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.
WORCESTER, MASS.:
John Youngjohns, 328 So. Bridge street.
YONKERS, N. Y.:
Jacob Fischman, 8 Jefferson street.

I. Goldmann's Printing Office,
Cor. New Chambers & William Sts.,
works with Type Setting Machines
German and English.

Directory

Of Organizations Represented in Section New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m., at Club Room, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue.

City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3d Saturday 8 p. m., at 23 Duane street, Manhattan.

Office of Section New York, 98 Avenue C, Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

1st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street.

2d—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, 235 East Broadway.

4th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., Assembly Rooms, 177 East Broadway.

6th and 10th—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 528 East 11th street.

6th and Tenth—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.

8th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 75 Ludlow street.

9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 346 Ninth avenue.

12th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 184 Delancey street.

13th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.

14th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.

15th and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.

16th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 98 Avenue C.

18th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue B.

19th and 21st—1st and 3d Monday 8 p. m., 2310 Broadway.

20th—1st and 3d Thursday, residence of M. Betz, 211 East 28th street.

23d—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m. Club Rooms, 3 West 113d street.

25th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., at 146 Fifth avenue.

26th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East 71st street.

27th—1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 738 Seventh avenue.

28th—2d and 4th Wednesday, Club Rooms, 242 East 80th street.

30th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.

32d and 33d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 169 East 109th street.

34th and 35th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.

Branch 8 (Bohemian)—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st street.

Italian Branch—Last Sunday in month, 8 p. m., 335 East 106th street.

Slavonian Branch—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., 539 West 59th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

2d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Prospect and Jay streets.

4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 253 Greene avenue.

5th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 83 Bartlett street.

6th—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 43 Ellery street.

7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1265 Third avenue.

10th—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street.

12th—2d and 4th Sunday, 10 a. m., 427 12th street.

13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 535 Graham avenue.

15th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., corner Manhattan avenue and Broadway.

16th, 17th and 18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., at 1766 Fulton street.

17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 414 Quincy street.

19th—Every Sunday, 10 a. m., at 192 Evergreen avenue.

20th—First and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 112 Linden street.

21st District, Branch 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Scheillein's Hall, corner Vermont and Atlantic avenues.

21st District, Branch 2—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue.

7th District (Polish)—1st Wednesday in month, Kowalski's Hall, 657½ Third avenue.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

Standing advertisements of trades unions and other societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets Sunday, 3 p.m., at 98 Avenue C, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 98 Avenue C; E. Siff, financial secretary, 362 Canal st., Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City. 444

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 426

SECTION HARTFORD, S.L.P. Headquarters, 284 Asylum st. Room 10. City Committee meets 1st and 3d Tuesday, Br. 1 (German) 1st Monday; Br. 3 (American) 2d and 4th Monday of month, at 8 p. m., 456

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A.D.'s, 169 E. 109th st. Business meeting every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 to 10.30 p. m. Subsc'pt'ns for this paper taken. 412

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A., meets every 2d and 4th Friday at 8 p. m., at E. 11th street. Secretary, K. Wa...erg. 408

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av. Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. 428

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th tion orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, *Arbetaren*. 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

PROGRESSIVE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION L. A. 83, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st Friday evening of month at 142 Delancey st. 460

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 430

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m., at Club rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parlor open every evening.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

EXCELSIOR LABOR CLUB.

An Agitation Meeting of L. A. 1563, Excelsior Labor Club, will be held on Wednesday Evening, April 18, at the Headquarters of the 28th Assembly District, 242 East Eightieth street. Subject, "Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

All comrades and sympathizers are invited to attend.

S. T. & L. A. Cigars

should be smoked by all members of the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P.

ECKSTEIN BROS. HAVE THE BEST S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.

Ask your dealer for them and take no others. For sale at all Socialist clubs. Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

ECKSTEIN BROS.
72 Avenue B, New York.